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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1852.

[SIXPENCE.

THE SOCIALISM OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE AND THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

"Woe to those rulers whose interests are not bound up with those of the people; woe when the glory of the one does not entail glory upon the other—when the maintenance of the one is the detriment of the other, and when they cannot have mutual dependence upon each other's promises and oaths." Such were the words of a certain M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, published when he was an adventurer, positively needy, comparatively obscure, and superlatively reckless. We find the passage in a collection of his writings, recently translated from the French,* and select it partly from its aptness to describe the present position of the author, as well as that of the unfortunate nation which he has defrauded of its liberties, and partly as an introduction to a more detailed notice of the earlier and later writings of this remarkable personage than we have yet had an opportunity to bestow.

The constant efforts which he and his partisans have made, and are making, to represent France as being in such extreme danger from Socialist, revolutionary, and anarchical doctrines, as to require a stringent despotism to preserve society from dissolution, naturally attracts attention to his own published opinions, and the long and laboured attack on the independence of the neighbouring kingdom of Belgium, which the *Constitutionnel*, the organ of the President, has been instructed to lay before the world, and in which the social bugbear is again brought forward, point irresistibly to the same scrutiny. Whether it be to strengthen himself in France, or to maintain or plant French ascendancy abroad, it is still Socialism that he places in the foreground, and it is ever upon this point that

he claims to be the saviour of society. The article in the *Constitutionnel*, in which the claim is last advanced, is from the obsequious and slavish pen of M. Granier de Cassagnac. When we consider the sources of his inspiration, it is difficult to conceive anything more impudent than that article. Not daring to invade and annex Belgium, but desiring to influence and coerce that independent kingdom—which a certain class of French politicians, deriving their ideas from the wars and the system of the first Napoleon, would be greatly pleased to have incorporated with France—Louis Napoleon has threatened, through his obedient journal, that if the elections which are about to take place in Belgium shall be favourable to the present Belgian Ministry, and if Belgium shall not hereafter change the electoral law by means of which men are returned to the Belgian Parliament who are determined to maintain the independence of the country, the Custom-houses of France shall be closed against Belgian produce and manufactures. In other words, Louis Napoleon states that unless a Ministry be formed in Brussels which shall govern Belgium on the Napoleonic system, every means will be taken, that a war of tariffs will permit, to ruin her trade, and to force her bankrupt artisans and starving population to demand incorporation with France, as the best, if not the sole, remedy for their miseries. Not that the President—if we are to believe M. Granier de Cassagnac, a writer who has as much regard for the holiness of truth as his prompter, and no more—wishes to annex Belgium by those or by any other means, or that foreign warfare is in any way present to his mind. He would have the world believe that his objects are peaceful, and that his only mission is to destroy that great hydra of Socialism, alike the pest of France and of Belgium. "Although Belgium," according to the *Constitutionnel* and to the President, "would have an immense commercial interest in being reunited to France, the interest of France in that reunion is infinitely less."

"Besides," says the *Constitutionnel*, "the Prince President, as all Europe well knows, only entertains ideas of organisation at home and peace abroad; it is not to set nations one against the other, that he has saved them from Socialism. His task is greater and more glorious for his ambition than any conquest could be."

This passage is the very cream of the "organised hypocrisy" that is now installed by the help of bayonets in France. What Belgium could gain by being reunited to France, unless it were an increased burden of taxation, it is not easy to see. She would certainly lose the liberties which she possesses, and would gain nothing, either commercially or politically, to recompense her in the slightest degree for the enormous sacrifice. But it suits the double purposes of the President to familiarise the Belgian mind and that of Europe with the idea of such an annexation; and it also suits his purpose to harp continually upon the one string of Socialism, to scare the timid, and to make it appear that, were it not for the strong hand with which he governs, the Socialists would possess themselves of the castles and farms, the jewels and the furniture, the bullion and the coupons, the shops and the mills, together with the wives and the daughters, of all the peaceable inhabitants; and that a worse war than a *jacquerie* would commence throughout Europe.

It is clear to us, however, as it will probably be to all the readers of the published works of M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, that if Socialism have taken any deep root in France, it is he who has planted and tended the tree. If he be not a Socialist, there are no Socialists in France. His writings show him to be the high priest of the doctrine, and to have indulged in and promulgated these ideas to an extent which no other Socialist of our times has surpassed. Louis Blanc's organisation of labour, Fourier's phalansteries, St. Simon's communities, and Cabet's Icarias, are not a whit more "Socialistic" than the ideas which have been put forth by the

* "The Political and Historical Works of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the French Republic," now first collected. Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON LIBRARY, 227, Strand.



GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.—"EL DORADO," IN SACRAMENTO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

acqua President of the Republic, and largely circulated in France with all the authority of the name unhappily so dear to the ignorant and warlike peasant proprietors. In the second Volume of the work to which we have alluded we find a plan for the extinction of pauperism, drawn up by the Prince in the solitude of his dungeon at Ham. We string a few passages together, to show that Socialism, if it really exists to any extent in France, and if it is really to be destroyed by the President, will meet its death at the hands of a friend.

"Industry," he says, "devours her children, and lives only by their destruction; she is the true Saturn."

"Taxation is the best investment for the public. It is in the budget that we must seek the first support for every system which has for its object the relief of the working classes."

"Savings-banks are of no use to the most numerous class."

"The working classes possess nothing; we must make them landholders."

"They are now without organisation and without ties—without rights, and without a future; we must give them rights and a future, and raise them in their own good opinion by promoting association."

"Let the Chambers decree that all the uncultivated lands of France (amounting to upwards of 9,000,000 hectares) belong by right to the workmen's association, on paying annually to the actual proprietors what these now get for them."

"This scheme ought to be carried out by the creation of agricultural colonies, which, established throughout France, should form the basis of one vast organization, of which the poor workmen should be members without being personally proprietors."

"The necessary advances for creating these establishments must be furnished by Government."

"According to my calculations the cost would amount to nearly 300,000,000 of francs"—"which would not be a loss, but a magnificent investment."

"Multitudes without organization are nothing; when organized, they are everything."

"At this period the object of all enlightened Governments should tend by its efforts to hasten the period when men may exclaim, 'The triumph of Christianity has destroyed slavery; the triumph of the French revolution has put an end to bondage; the triumph of democratic ideas has caused the extinction of pauperism.'

We think these passages are tolerably strong. We need quote no more, though we could select hundreds of others equally emphatic and clear, to prove that if Socialism be formidable in France, the teachings and preachings of Louis Napoleon have largely contributed to make it so.

We say nothing at present of the truth or the error of these doctrines, of the wisdom or folly, the practicability or impracticability of the schemes broached by this high authority; but we merely cite them to show that, whatever he may now be, Louis Napoleon was once a Socialist; and that if Socialism now be the raging and rampant demon that he continually represents it to be in all his recent manifestos and in those of his paid journalists, he himself stands in a relation towards it very similar to that of Frankenstein towards the monster whom he fashioned. With one more quotation from the Prince's writings—curiously apt, though written twenty years ago—we conclude. "It is not so difficult," says Louis Napoleon in his "Political Reveries"—the first of his series of pamphlets—"to acquire liberty as to preserve it; and how are we to preserve it when those who ought to defend it are unceasing in their attacks against it? In our day it is not brute force alone which dominates—not alone treason which impairs, but a doctrinal spirit which destroys every germ of popular vitality. It is this spirit which, little heedful of the honour of France, has abandoned all to the dread of anarchy, which there were no grounds to apprehend." The words are true, and almost prophetic; but men who aspire to be Presidents and Emperors ought never to write books. Their own words stare them in the face at unwelcome seasons, and sometimes take the shape of still more unwelcome facts to push them from their stools.

THE "EL DORADO," IN SACRAMENTO.

We have to thank an accredited Correspondent in Sacramento city, of date April 16th, for the strange scene engraved upon the preceding page, presenting, as it does, a fearful picture of the state of society in that place; it is, we are assured, "very truthful." Our Correspondent adds:—"The El Dorado is one of the gambling saloons in this city, where thousands of dollars change hands daily. There are in this room twelve banks or gambling tables, each having from five to twenty thousand of dollars. The games played are monte, faro, roulette, and dice bearing the six first letters of the alphabet. Nearly every one has his Colt's revolver under his coat, secured by a belt. There are a pianist and violin players, who perform in the orchestra day and evening. Every colour, complexion, and country of the universe may be seen grouped together here."

We select the following from the *Sacramento Union* of April 15, 1852:—

Great excitement has been created within a few weeks past in the northern section of the State, owing to reported discoveries of rich auriferous diggings on Rogue River. Many mining camps and settlements in Shasta have been deserted, and the *furore* is scarcely less than that of the famous Gold Bluff humbug. New and rich diggings have been discovered in the hill at the head of Rich Ravine, near Auburn, and also in various parts of Calaveras county. A rich deposit of auriferous earth and quartz has recently been discovered near Butte city, in the same county.

The Indians in Northern California are still committing depredations. The latest news from Trinity gives information of a hostile engagement, in which forty Indians were killed. It is considered exceedingly dangerous to travel the Sacramento Valley without a party of sufficient numbers to repel any attack of the Indians.

LUMPS OF GOLD.—Adams and Co. write from Sonora to the editors of the *Alta California* as follows:—"The finest specimen ever seen has been deposited in this office. It is solid gold, and weighs 305 oz. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ dwt. It was dug at Bayecito, on the 24th ult., by W. L. Durham, from a hole 54 feet deep. This is the largest lump of pure gold ever yet found in California."—We have had exhibited to us a beautiful lump of pure gold taken from the placer diggings at the end of State Creek, near Logtown, El Dorado county. This specimen weighed 38 oz. We learn from the *Calaveras Chronicle*, that at Vallecita, in Calaveras county, a few days ago, a party of miners unearthed a lump weighing 26 lb. of nearly pure gold.

THE AUSTRALIAN DIGGINGS.—The following is an extract of a letter from the neighbourhood of Geelong, dated January 10, 1852:—"When I got home I found all well; but as the end of the year drew on, almost all my people gave me notice that at the conclusion of their engagement they meant to leave me, and here we are now—the cook left, though I offered her £40 a year to remain, and our domestic servants are reduced to little F— and J. M.—, who is still a child, a native black to cook, and a native boy to wait at table, &c. In the men's hut, where we used to have from eight to twelve men who attended to the dressing of the sheep's feet, and did all the other work, we are reduced to two, who get their rations and 22s. 6d. a week—22s. 6d. each. My sheep, which used to run in flocks of 1500 to 2000, are now or will be next week in four flocks of about 5000 each—one under the charge of the gardener and his wife, who happens to be under engagement to me till May next; one under the charge of a native black; and the other two with the former shepherds, whose times are not yet out. My late overseer, together with three men who were shearing for me in November, and three others, made a party and went to the diggings. In 17 days they took out of 16 feet square of ground 140 lb. weight of gold, value £3000 and £4000."

Austria produces the most gold of any European state. It amounts yearly to 7500 marks, which promises a sum of 603,000 ducats. Much of this is obtained by the gypsies, by sand washing in Hungary and Siebenburgen. There are two ways in which the gold is found: one is in the deposits of sand and soil, the other in the strata of ore. The latter is the most common method of finding it in Hungary and Siebenburgen. A famous place for finding it in Hungary is near Weiszchen, where, by the consent of Slatiska, a piece of gold was found weighing three-fourths of a mark, and worth 62 ducats.

A Government bill was, on Wednesday, printed, to alter and amend certain acts relating to the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown. The object of the bill is to enable the commissioners in a number of matters to exercise a discretionary power in dealing with the property of the Crown, so as to facilitate arrangements, &c.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS

FRANCE.

Some correspondence, which originally appeared in the London papers within the last ten days, indicating resolutions which have been agreed on by the Emperor of Russia, in conjunction with the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, to oppose by every means in their power, as contrary to the treaties of 1815, which settled the present territorial arrangements of Europe, any assumption by Prince Louis Napoleon of the office and functions of hereditary Emperor of France, although they would acknowledge the title if only taken for the lifetime of the Prince without power of transmission to his heirs, has been met by an official declaration in the *Moniteur*, to the effect no change in the present constitution of France was intended by the Prince President; and that, therefore, the correspondence referred to, being based on an erroneous assumption of facts, was not authentic, and was unworthy of credit. Various circumstances, however, show that the correspondence was correct, and that the very fact of the Prince President's finding such a strenuous opposition to his designs in so high and powerful quarters has been the cause of his abandoning those designs for the present, and thus enabling him to state now, without actual falsehood, that he has no intention at present of altering the existing institutions of France. The attitude of opposition taken up in the North has had, in a word, the effect of putting an end, without any further effort, to the schemes it was meant to menace; and Louis Napoleon has acted in the matter on the principle of "a word to the wise is sufficient."

The refusals of eminent public men to take the oath of allegiance to Louis Napoleon continue, and create much bitterness at the Elysée. Amongst the latest has been the refusal of the well-known statesman, M. Duverger de Hauranne, who preferred resigning his post as member of the Council-General of the Seine to taking the oath. M. O. V. de Saint Bonnet, a leading member of the bar at Lyons, and a Councillor-General in the Loire: M. Reynaud-la-Gardette, ex-representative, and M. Monnier, the Mayor of Orange, Councillors-General in the Vaucluse; M. d'Alligny, Councillor-General in the Jura; and M. Perthuisier, the Mayor of Drôme, have also refused the oath.

On Monday the President gave, at the Palace of St. Cloud, a day and night *séte*, at which, besides the Ministers and some of the Senators, several foreigners of distinction were invited. Amongst the latter were the Marchioness of Douglas, the Countess Krasinska, the Marchioness Doria, Prince Odescalchi, the Marquis of Douglas, &c. At four in the afternoon the ladies of the party and a few of the gentlemen entered carriages drawn by four horses, the servants wearing green and gold liveries, and proceeded to visit the palace of Trianon. The President, the Marquis of Douglas, and the Minister of War accompanied the party on horseback. On their arrival the President acted the part of *cicerone*, explaining to his guests, even to the minutest details, the pictures and works of art collected there. It was remarked that in passing the cradle of the Count of Paris he made no remark; but that, on the contrary, he stopped before that of the Count de Chambord, whom he called by that name, and directed the attention of those around to the wonderful workmanship of the cradle, as a perfect *chef d'œuvre* of marqueterie. The party returned to St. Cloud by seven, and dinner was soon after announced. Part of the plate used on the occasion still bears the *feuilles de lis* of the elder branch of the Bourbon family; the napkins and damask table-linen had the cipher of Louis Philippe; and various other objects were adorned with the imperial eagle—the whole giving a faithful image of the confusion of the present times in France. During the dinner a military band executed overtures and symphonies. Dancing was afterwards commenced, and lasted until two in the morning, when the *séte* concluded.

The advocates of the Council of State, M. P. Fabre and M. Mathieu Bodet, charged to defend the appeal of the Princes of the Orleans family against the decrees relative to their property, have published a memoir, from which it appears that they intend to rely on four points, viz.:—1. That the Princes possess the property in virtue of the deed of the 7th of August, 1830, and that that property could not return to the State before the 9th of August. 2. That they are heirs of the King, their father, for that part of Neuilly which was purchased subsequent to 1830, and of Madame Adelaide for part of the domain of Monceaux. 3. That they have enjoyed the property for more than twenty years on what they consider a good title and with good faith. 4. That the property has been made the subject of marriage settlements, which have created irreconcileable rights for the married parties and their children; and, finally, that the ordinary judicial tribunals have jurisdiction in the case.

According to the *Pays*, a sumptuary law is to be submitted to the Council of State imposing a tax on carriage and riding horses, and dogs.

Owing to the great excess of expenditure over income, the Government are disposed to suggest fresh taxes; but the Budget Committee of the Legislative Body are, it is said, opposed to any such scheme.

The *séte* of the distribution of the eagles to the garrison at Lyons took place on Monday and Tuesday, and passed off with great *éclat*. General de Castellane presented the eagles.

The Court of Nantes has decided that, notwithstanding the decree concerning the press, a journal cannot be punished for the publication of false news, if it be not calculated to do injury to personal interests.

The *Vœu National* of Grenoble has received a preliminary warning.

According to the *Gazette du Midi*, the notorious Madame Lafarge, who has for some time past undergone her sentence of imprisonment in a *maison de santé* at St. Remy, has been released from prison, the remainder of her sentence having been remitted.

Letters from Algiers state that another battle had taken place in Kabylia, in which the native soldiers were defeated with great loss.

The *bogne* of Rochefort is now almost emptied. The number of convicts who demand to be sent to the penitentiary establishment at Cayenne increases every day. A number of women, also, who have been condemned to hard labour for life, have accepted the offer to be transported, which will diminish the number confined in the prisons. It is said that a number of the youngest and strongest among these are about to be sent to Cayenne.

Rear-Admiral Motard died at Honfleur on May 25, aged 81. He entered the service in 1792 as a volunteer, and was second in command on the staff of the fleet which carried out General Bonaparte's army to Egypt. He was wounded at Aboukir, and taken prisoner by the English. Being afterwards exchanged, he was in the campaigns of the Mediterranean and of St. Domingo, and continued captain of the *Sémillante* for six years. On his return he was made Baron, Commander of the Legion of Honour, Colonel of the Imperial Guard. He then made the campaigns in Germany until 1812, when his wounds forced him to quit the service. He was placed on half-pay in 1814, with the rank of Rear-Admiral.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 19th ult. state that in Congress nothing had been done in the matter of the proposed extended grant to the Colliers' line of steamers.

In the Senate an important bill in regard to the compensation of members had been introduced. It provides that each senator and representative shall have 2000 dols. per annum, with 20 cents per mille, the distance to be computed by the "air line." Another and more important feature is a deduction of *ten dollars per day* for absence, except in cases of sickness. The salary proposed is equal to sixteen months session for each Congress, or 22 dols. per day for the short session.

A destructive fire had occurred in New York, by which Swift's extensive sugar refinery was totally destroyed. The damage was calculated at nearly 500,000 dollars.

The court sitting at Columbia, South Carolina, had refused to hear the appeal of Manuel Pereira, a British coloured sailor. He continued in gaol at Charleston, and the hearing of his case had been postponed to January, 1853. Coloured free men are by the laws of the State liable to imprisonment whilst they remain on the territory.

Mrs. Adams, the venerable relict of the late John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, died at her residence in Washington, on the 15th ult.

Kossuth was at Albany, where he was well received. The State of New England has done well for Kossuth in the way of furnishing him with "material aid," having contributed no less than 11,530 dols. in two weeks for Hungarian liberty. From New Jersey the entire amount received by contributions and from meetings was 1629 dols.

From California the latest dates are to the 18th of April; the amount of specie which had arrived thence at New York was very large. The papers give a favourable account of the mining interests and of the prospects of business in the larger cities. The interior continues to suffer from Indian depredations.

A recent arrival at San Francisco brought several gentlemen with slaves—one with twelve, another six, another seven, another five, and so on. Of course, they expect to hold them in the free state by the strong hand, as the organic law makes the bondmen free the moment their foot presses the soil of California. The Fugitive Slave Bill, which had been pending in the legislature for some time past, had passed, and would probably become law. The press generally opposed it, on the ground that its object was insidiously to introduce slavery into the State.

Late advices from the city of Mexico announce that much excitement existed there in consequence of the discovery of a grand conspiracy against the Government.

Under date Panama, May 6th, we learn that the South American Republic of New Granada had anticipated General Flores, by declaring war against Peru and all enemies of the present government of Ecuador. Although the movement does not appear so formidable as first reported, it is very probable that the effort of Flores to revolutionise Ecuador will lead to serious trouble among all the South American states. Should he be successful, the existing governments of Venezuela and New Granada will find it difficult to maintain their position for any length of time. Flores belongs to the Paez school of leaders. He is a native of Venezuela, and a sort of South American Yankee.

The leader of the pirates, Cambiaso, who seized the American barque Florida, and murdered Mr. Shaw, the owner, in the Straits of Magellan, had been executed by the Chilean authorities.

WEST INDIES.

We have advices *via* New York this week from Havannah, dated May 12. We learn that the Cubans were apprehensive of another contemplated attack upon them by persons from the United States. The place of rendezvous for the troops was reported to be Venezuela.

The yellow fever was said to be raging with great virulence in Demerara. Among others, the crews of two or three British vessels had been swept off by this fatal disease. The crops were becoming blighted, and the cattle were dying at Antigua and St. Kitt's, in consequence of the severe drought.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the steam frigate *Gladiator*, of the Royal navy, which has come from the Cape, with the late Governor, Sir Harry Smith, Lady Smith, and suite, we have intelligence dated April 18.

Major-General Cathcart, the new Governor, had arrived at British Cafraria, and commenced operations where his predecessor had left off. But nothing can be known as to his success in the field for some time to come. His Excellency arrived at King William's Town on Good Friday, where he had a long interview with Sir Harry Smith, who left on the following morning, at three o'clock, for the place of embarkation. On the late Governor's starting, although dark, the whole of the troops in garrison voluntarily turned out to greet him, together with a large number of inhabitants. The reception given to Sir Harry Smith by the colonists on his return to Cape Town was also most gratifying to him.

According to the latest advices from the seat of war, the enemy was as active as ever. Colonel Eyre had had a desperate action with a strong body of them, in which Captain Gore, of the 43d, and Dr. Davidson were killed, and several men wounded. Major Tottenham, of the 12th Lancers, had also had a smart affair with the enemy, in which he also lost some of his men, and was very hard pressed by the Kaffirs.

These accounts do not correspond with the report prevalent in Cape Town, that the result of the recent operations by Sir H. Smith, detailed in the accounts by the last mail, have had the effect of inducing the chiefs to sue for peace, and that the negotiations with them, which were continued by his successor Major-General Cathcart, were very likely to end in peace. There were strong grounds for fearing that such a result would not follow.

Recent accounts from Constantinople state that the press had been placed under certain restrictions, which would prevent any books or pamphlets from being printed, except those duly authorised by the Government.

BRITISH TRADE WITH PORTUGAL.—The Earl of Malmesbury's attention has been called by a large body of shipowners trading to Portugal to extortions practised by the Portuguese consular agents in Great Britain upon British vessels proceeding to Portuguese ports; and there is every reason to believe the evils complained of will speedily be removed.

THE LOBOS ISLANDS.—At the usual monthly meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society, held on Wednesday, the subject of the Lobos Islands, which has lately been attracting so much attention, was brought forward for discussion; and on the motion of Mr. Fisher Hobbs, seconded by Mr. Shaw, it was resolved that a deputation from the society wait upon the Earl of Derby to represent to him the importance of taking every possible means to effect a reduction in the price of guano. This step taken by the society will add immense weight to the agitation in progress throughout all the leading agricultural associations of Scotland and England on the subject; and if it is vigorously and firmly followed up, there can hardly be a doubt that a most unjust monopoly will be wrested from the hands of the Peruvian Government. As every intelligent farmer will readily perceive, the question is one of great importance to them; and it is a significant and hopeful sign of the times to see such institutions as the Royal Agricultural Society, the Highland Society of Scotland, the Farmers' Club, and the leading agricultural societies throughout the United Kingdom, thus engaged in the attainment of practical benefit for the classes which they represent. In the absence of Earl Dunc, the president, Lord Portman, one of the trustees, took the chair at the meeting; and the requisite arrangements were made for ascertaining when the Prime Minister could receive the deputation, which, with the co-operation of the Duke of Richmond, will no doubt be of the most influential character.

SPURIOUS FRENCH COIN.—Remarkable ingenuity has been shown in Paris recently in the adulteration of five franc pieces. The *modus operandi* of the money utters is stated to be as follows:—One side of this coin is carefully removed by the use of a very thin fine saw; as much of the interior as possible is then cut out. The space left vacant is filled up with a composition having the same weight, and nearly the same sound or ring as silver. Then the side is carefully soldered on again, and the coin has of course the same outward appearance as before. Most of the pieces thus altered bear the effigy either of Louis XVII., Charles X., or Louis Philippe. The fraud was detected at the Bank of France. The deterioration of the coins thus altered is about seven-tenths.

DEATH OF A TIGER HUNTER.—The Bengal papers of April 12 announce the death of Captain Charles Colby, of her Majesty's 98th Regiment, and commanding the convalescent *dépôt* at Muree, under the following distressing circumstances:—On the

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

SANDWICH.—The election for the borough of Sandwich has terminated in the return of Lord Charles P. P. Clinton (Conservative), by a majority of 203 over his opponent, Captain French (Whig Radical). The vacancy was occasioned by the circumstance of the late member, Mr. C. W. Grenfell, having accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

ATHLONE.—Mr. Henry C. Ibbetson, of Chester-terrace, London, has entered the lists, in opposition to the re-election of Mr. Keogh for the borough of Athlone. He is an "advocate for a revision of the taxation of the empire, so as to remove from the agriculturists those burdens which now unfairly press exclusively upon them." He would not, however, support any measure which may tend to increase the price of food to the consumer; and he is altogether antagonistic to restrictions upon the civil and religious liberties of any class of the community.

BELFAST.—The *Belfast Whig* states that the Liberal electors have decided on calling upon Lord Castlereagh to come forward as a candidate for Belfast at the ensuing election. That journal says:—"We believe that in a short time such a requisition will be presented to him as it has seldom fallen to the lot of a Parliamentary candidate to receive. We are happy to know, too, that such an appeal from a town like Belfast will meet a befitting reception from the noble Lord; and that, though he has shown a disinclination to seek for public honours at present, he will exhibit the respect he feels for the constituency of this important town, by giving an affirmative reply to their requisition."

BEWDLEY.—The present member for this borough having offered himself as a candidate for Huntingdonshire, vacant by the death of Mr. Thornhill, it is expected that an election will take place as soon as the writ can be moved for. The candidates who have already addressed the electors are Sir Thomas Winnington (Liberal) and Mr. Sandars, the present member for Yarmouth.

BOSTON.—Three candidates are now busily engaged soliciting the suffrages of the electors: Mr. Benjamin Bond Cabell, on Conservative principles, as a supporter of the present Government; Mr. J. A. Hankey, the West India merchant, on Liberal and Free-trade principles; and Mr. G. H. Heathcote, as a Protectionist. Mr. Hankey has proceeded three days on his canvass, and met with great success.

BRIGHTON.—Mr. J. S. Trelawny, who recently sat for Tavistock, has been invited by a section of the Liberals to stand for the representation of this borough. He has complied with their request. Mr. Trelawny declares himself a Free-trader, in favour of the abolition of church-rates, an advocate of household suffrage, vote by ballot, financial reform, and a supporter of religious liberty in its widest acceptance.

BRISTOL.—Mr. H. Berkeley, the liberal member for Bristol, paid a visit to his constituents on Tuesday; and his intention having become known in that city, some of the working men put out a bill calling upon their co-electors to give him a hearty reception. This invitation was heartily responded to by the people. The station at the railway was crowded by the leading members of the Free-trade party, and the streets immediately adjacent to the terminus, and, indeed, throughout the centre of the city, were rendered almost impassable by the multitude which crowded them. From the windows of many of the houses on the route, flags and banners, bearing suitable mottoes, were suspended, and two bands of music, provided by some of the operative voters, preceded the cavalcade through the city, playing "See the conquering hero comes." The people took the horses from his carriage, and drew him through the streets.

CARABROOKSHIRE BOROUGHS.—A spirited contest is likely to take place for these boroughs. In opposition to the sitting member, Mr. Hughes, a requisition has been extensively signed, requesting Mr. R. Davies, of the Menai-bridge, to allow himself to be put in nomination for the boroughs. That gentleman on Friday week addressed the electors to the effect that, if returned to Parliament, he will do his part towards strengthening the cause of religious liberty, and aiding, by means of Free-trade, the social and commercial progress of the country. He also promises to advocate vote by ballot, extension of the suffrage, and, as far as practicable, the general diminution of taxation.

CIRENCESTER.—A requisition is in course of signature calling on Mr. S. Bowley, the well-known temperance advocate, to come forward at the dissolution.

DUNDALK.—A third candidate is in the field for the representation of this borough—the Hon. Captain Jocelyn, brother to the Earl of Roden. He declares himself independent of individual or party, opposed to the reimposition of a duty upon corn, in favour of tenant-right, and decidedly averse to the centralisation system. The friends of Captain Jocelyn are confident of success.

EXETER.—Mr. Divett has met with an enthusiastic reception in Exeter during his canvass, which has been very successful. The manner in which the hon. gentleman has been welcomed assures him of a triumphant majority at the ensuing struggle.

FINSBURY.—At a meeting of the electors of the Clerkenwell district, held this week at the National School-rooms, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, Mr. B. West in the chair, it was resolved that Mr. Alderman Challis was a fit and proper person to represent the borough. A requisition to Alderman Challis is in course of signature.

GLASGOW.—Sir Harry Smith, the late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, who has just returned to this country, is spoken of as a candidate for the representation of this city on Liberal-Conservative principles.

GREENOCK.—Mr. Dunlop, advocate, has accepted the invitation that was addressed to him to come forward, at the approaching general election, as a candidate for the representation of Greenock. He opposed, it will be recollect, Lord Melgund at the last election; and on this occasion it is thought his hopes of success have greatly improved, as he has received a requisition to stand signed by no fewer than 473 electors. Mr. Dunlop is, like Lord Melgund, a Liberal; so that if both he and the noble Lord resolve to go to the poll, it is not unlikely but that it may give the Tory candidate, Sir James Legge Elphinstone, some chance of being returned.

HAMPSHIRE (NORTHERN DIVISION).—The Right Hon. C. Shaw Lefevre, Speaker of the House of Commons, has issued the following address to his constituents:—"Gentlemen,—Reports having been circulated that I am about to retire from Parliament at the close of the present session, I feel it incumbent upon me no longer to delay the announcement of my intention again to seek the honour of representing you in the next Parliament. I am aware that I stand in a different position from any other candidate. Having had the honour of being placed by the unanimous vote of the representatives of the people in the chair of the House of Commons, I have been withdrawn from the strife of parties, and can claim no merit either as the supporter or opponent of the great fiscal and political changes which have taken place of late years. But I have anxiously devoted myself to the laborious duties which have been intrusted to me; and, believing that my constituents, in common with all classes of the community, are deeply interested in the faithful discharge of those duties, I do not hesitate to ask you for a renewal of that confidence which I have enjoyed for more than 20 years, and which it has been my constant endeavour to deserve.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant, CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE."

HEREFORD.—Sir Robert Price and Mr. H. M. Clifford, the present Free-trade members for this city, have just issued addresses to their constituents, announcing their confidence of being again returned to Parliament as their representatives at the ensuing general election, notwithstanding the efforts made in behalf of the new Conservative candidate, Captain Meyrick. Sir Robert says:—"The citizens of Hereford will not give their countenance to a Government whose adherents are Protectionists in the counties and Free-traders in the cities and boroughs; who entertain opinions calculated to create distrust amongst the trading and labouring classes and the great masses of the people, as tending to reverse the principles of Free Trade, and to raise the price of food, while they hold out vague and illusory promises to the landowner and the agriculturist, for whose relief no substantial or definite remedy has been prescribed. The electors of Hereford will withhold their confidence from an Administration who do not ground their claims to support upon any defined measure of public policy, but intend to adopt those which they deem best calculated to retain them in power after the event of the elections has been ascertained." Captain Meyrick has also favoured the electors with an address, intimating his determination of going to the poll, and his belief that he will be returned.

KERRY COUNTY.—Mr. Reuben Plant, who had been named as likely to contest this county with Mr. M. J. O'Connell, has publicly disclaimed any intention of doing so.

LAMBETH.—Mr. William Williams, the sitting member, has issued an address to his constituents, soliciting a renewal of their confidence at the forthcoming general election.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. Bright, in his late address to the electors of Manchester, said:—"The next time Mr. Loch goes to confession he will feel it upon his conscience to explain who paid the £5000 or £6000 that were expended at Falkirk." Mr. Loch has since addressed the "independent electors," and complains that Mr. Bright has charged him with expending £5000 or £6000. Mr. Loch says he did not pay more than £2500 to £2600, and this upon legitimate expenses. Now, Mr. Loch polled exactly 544 votes, so that his legitimate expenses cost nearly £5 a head. To win Manchester he will require something like 6000 votes, which, at a similar rate, would cost £30,000—rather a heavy price to pay for the honour of representing the people of Manchester.

NORTHUMBERLAND (NORTH).—On Saturday (market-day) Sir George Grey, M.P., addressed a numerous body of the electors from the window of his committee-room at the Star Inn, Alnwick. The hon. Baronet taunted the two noble Lords who opposed him (Lords Osculston and Lovaine) with expressing no precise opinions in their addresses; consequently he could make no comments upon them. He urged the electors to make searching inquiries as to the views of the candidates, and to demand plain and straightforward answers to the questions that might be proposed to them. At the conclusion of the address three cheers were given for the hon. Baronet, and Sir George and his party proceeded to canvass the town.

PRESTON.—Mr. Townley Parker (says the *Preston Chronicle*) has at length favoured the electors with an address. The address calls for a few remarks. Mr. Parker reiterates his adherence to Free Trade, but offers his allegiance to Lord Derby—a profession that ought at once to secure his rejection by any constituency desirous of progressive reform, and anxious to prevent the benefits of Free Trade being frittered away by specious schemes for "adjustment of burdens."

RYE.—The only candidate in the field until this week was Mr. Pomfret, the banker; now, however, a Free-trade and Liberal candidate has appeared in Mr. Alexander Mackinnon, eldest son of the M.P. for Lymington, who has expressed his intention of enabling at the poll every Liberal voter to record his vote and sentiments.

SLIGO.—Mr. Sheriff Swift, of London, means to contest this county while a single voter remains to be polled.

Southwark.—A meeting of the electors of Southwark took place on Tuesday evening at half-past seven o'clock, to consider of the re-election of Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., M.P. for Southwark. The chair was taken by George Trewke Scobell, Esq., M.P. for Bath; who having introduced and called upon Sir W.

Molesworth to address the meeting, Sir W. Molesworth said that his object in addressing them was to ask them again to do him the honour of returning him to Parliament. They had already done him that honour upon various occasions, and during the period he had had a seat in the House of Commons he had never swerved from his political principles. He had voted against the Militia Bill because he did not believe that there was any necessity for an increase of the military force; and if it was to be done it must be done by an increase of the standing army. He always supported the ballot, as being the best antidote to bribery and intimidation. He would abolish small and rotten boroughs, and give the representation to larger constituencies; and he had always supported the abolition of the property qualification of members of Parliament. He considered that all religious sects ought to be equal, therefore he had always voted in favour of the emancipation of the Jews. He denied the possibility of upsetting the endowment of Maynooth. With regard to the Maynooth question, there was now a motion under the consideration of the House, from which it appeared that Mr. Spooner wished for a committee of inquiry into the system of education pursued there. This motion of Mr. Spooner was no honest motion for inquiry. It was intended to be considered, and it would be considered by many persons, as a preliminary step to the disendowment of that institution. With respect to Lord Derby and his policy, he was a happy abstract of recklessness and carelessness; retracting at one moment, then saying one thing, and then the contrary. He was a political jockey, riding on a raised horse; a thimble-rigger, gammoning the clowns, and thimble-rigging with the people of Protection. Several questions having been proposed, and satisfactorily answered by Sir W. Molesworth, a resolution was passed pledging the meeting to support him at the ensuing election, and the meeting broke up.

SUFFOLK (EAST).—An address to the electors of this division of Suffolk has recently appeared from Mr. Moreton P. E. Frewen, the unsuccessful candidate for Cork county, in which he writes that, understanding Sir Fitzroy Kelly did not intend to solicit their suffrages at the approaching general election, it was his intention, if no Protectionist gentleman connected with East Suffolk should come forward in his room, to offer himself as a candidate for the high honour of being one of the representatives in Parliament. It would appear that there is no ground for Mr. Frewen's anticipation of Sir Fitzroy Kelly's contemplated retirement; indeed, Sir Fitzroy some days since issued an address to his constituents, soliciting a renewal of their confidence at the general election.

SURREY (WEST).—On Monday afternoon a numerous and very influential meeting of the electors of West Surrey was held at the Crown Inn, Chertsey, to hear from Colonel B. Challoner, of Portmarn-park, the Liberal and Free-trade candidate, a detailed explanation of his political opinions. The chair was taken by Captain the Hon. C. C. Cavendish, R.N.; and Colonel Challoner having explained his political views, Mr. R. W. Edgewell (who contested the county in 1849) congratulated the meeting upon having obtained a candidate so peculiarly qualified to carry out their views, and proposed that they should at once take steps to promote the return of Colonel Challoner. An influential committee was then appointed, and the proceedings terminated.

WINDSOR.—Lord Charles Wellesley and Colonel Bulkeley commenced the canvass of the electors on Wednesday. The promise which the latter has received induce him to say that he shall go to the poll with a good prospect of success. Mr. C. W. Grenfell, M.P., completed his canvass on the same day, and has issued an address, in which he says:—"It has afforded me the highest gratification to find, whilst offering you my personal acknowledgments for your kind and zealous support at the late election, that I may safely rely on a renewal of your confidence when the approaching dissolution of Parliament shall again render it necessary for you to exercise your elective franchise."

YORK.—Mr. W. M. E. Milner, who had announced his intention of retiring from the representation of this city at the close of the present Parliament, has received a requisition, signed by nearly 1600 Liberal electors, inviting him to offer himself a candidate again for their suffrages whenever a general election should take place. The hon. member has consented to resume his Parliamentary services, and his address states that he should continue to uphold in all their entirety those principles of commercial freedom under which the country has flourished since 1847, and to endeavour to gain for the people those rights to which they are justly entitled.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR CHARLES FORBES, BART.

SIR CHARLES FORBES, second Baronet of New and Edinglassie, Aberdeenshire, was the eldest son of John Forbes, Esq., by his wife, Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Lanney Hunter, Esq., of Beech Hall, Berks, and the grandson of Sir Charles Forbes, an eminent Bombay merchant, the first Baronet. He was born in 1832, and succeeded to the Baronetcy on the decease of his grandfather, the 20th November, 1849, and has not survived him three years. Sir Charles, the second Baronet, died unmarried on the 23d ult., at Funchal, Madeira. He is succeeded in the family title and estates by his brother.

The Forbes, Baronets of Edinglassie, are a branch of the noble house of Forbes, and are said to be the parent stock whence descend the Baronets of Pitsligo, who bear the same name.

LADY JOHNSTON.

LOUISA CAMPBELL LADY JOHNSTON, of Carnsalloch, died on the 7th instant, at the ancient seat of this family in Scotland. This lady was born on the 4th October, 1774, and was the only surviving daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord William Campbell, youngest son of John third Duke of Argyll, a distinguished naval officer, who was severely wounded while acting as a volunteer on board the *Bristol*, at the attack on Charleston, 28th June, 1776, commanded by the gallant Sir Peter Parker. Lord William had been Governor of Nova Scotia, and was subsequently appointed in the same capacity to South Carolina, and was in that situation at the breaking out of the American war, when he returned to England, and died at Southampton on the 5th September, 1778, from the effects of the wound which he received two years previously at Charleston. His daughter Louisa, on her father's death, was adopted and entirely brought up by the late Field-Marshal Conway and his wife, the Countess of Aylesbury. Lady Johnston in early life was much noted for her beauty, talents, and other accomplishments, which she inherited from her grandmother, the celebrated Mary Bellenden. In the representation of private theatricals at Richmond House, Louisa Campbell was one of the principal persons whose delightful acting captivated and charmed the fashionable world of that day. She was also distinguished for her accomplished taste and great powers in modelling, several of her early works being still in existence, as well as those of her cousin, the late Hon. Anne Seymour Damer. Early in the present century she married the late Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, the representative of an old family in Dumfriesshire, who died in 1849, and who had held several high offices in the service of his country, leaving to England several thousands of pounds, to which he was fully entitled at the period of his decease. Her Ladyship has left four sons: viz., Colonel Johnston, now of Carnsalloch, who lately commanded the 66th Regiment; Patrick Francis, Deputy Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire, and recently a Commissioner of Charities in England and Wales; Alexander Robert, now in the diplomatic service in China, and for some time Lieutenant-Governor of Hong-Kong; and Frederick Erskine, a Commander in the navy, who distinguished himself while acting against the pirates in the China seas. Lady Johnston was buried in the family mausoleum in Scotland.

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A RAILWAY IN DIFFICULTIES.—A circumstance, perhaps unprecedented in railway annals, has within the last few days occurred to the Preston and Longridge Railway, the result of which has been that the line has been unavoidably closed, the locomotive power, carriages, and all the rolling stock having been taken possession of and sold under a warrant of execution. Some years ago a company called the Fleetwood, Preston, and West Riding Railway was formed, the last-named line commencing by a junction with the Preston and Fleetwood-on-Wyre line at Preston, and terminating by a junction with one of the Yorkshire railways, and securing an uninterrupted communication between Fleetwood and Leeds, Hull, &c. As the Preston and Longridge Railway was on the same route in its passage from Preston towards Yorkshire, the Fleetwood, Preston, and West Riding formed an alliance with it, the result of which was, that a year or two ago they became the lessees, on certain terms, of the Preston and Longridge Company. The fortunes, however, of the Fleetwood and West Riding Company have turned out somewhat disastrous, and their line into Yorkshire has not been carried out. For some time serious differences have existed between the Preston and Longridge directors and the lessors of their line, but the exact nature of those differences has not transpired. One consequence, however, has been that the lessors have withheld the rent from the lessors, who, a few days ago, brought matters to a close by taking forcible possession of all the rolling stock, cranes, and other working materials, as well as office furniture, ticket machines, &c., on the various stations along the line. The stock was brought to the hammer on Monday. Whether the line will be permanently closed remains to be seen.

The jury empanelled to inquire into the causes of the recent colliery explosion at Coppull, by which 35 persons lost their lives, have returned a verdict of accidental death. At an early hour on the morning of Friday week, another explosion took place in Mr. Hargrave's coal-mine, at Coppull, in consequence of a collier taking a lighted candle in his hand, which ignited the fire-damp in a working which had been closed up for some time. Two men and two boys were severely injured by the accident.

The crops throughout the various districts in the northern part of Wales are most luxuriant; the wheats especially are in a thriving condition, and the early potatoes, so far, present a very healthy appearance. The grain crops, generally, look well; and, notwithstanding the long drought and easterly winds that have been experienced, there is every likelihood of an abundant hay harvest.

A paragraph appeared lately in the newspapers, stating that Mr. (late Archdeacon) Manning's return from the Catholic Church to the Church of England was expected. Mr. Manning has given official contradiction to this statement.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, Mr. Serjeant Byles applied on behalf of Sir Charles J. Napier for a rule to show cause why a man-dam should not issue commanding the directors of the East India Company to pay over to Sir Charles Napier a sum of 20,198 rupees, or about £2000, being a sum of money alleged to have been unlawfully deducted from his pay in India under an order of the directors. In 1843 that campaign took place which resulted in the annexation of Scinde to the British dominions. Gold and silver and other property to the amount of 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 of rupees were then captured, which, after certain deductions, were ordered to be distributed to the officers and soldiers who were serving there. In 1849, when Sir Charles Napier returned again to India, he received four separate appointments; viz., Commander-in-Chief of the Queen's troops in India, Commander-in-Chief of the Company's troops; the local appointment of General in India, to which no pay was attached; and an extraordinary member of the Supreme Council of India, to which likewise, by an act of Parliament, no pay was attached. The first and second distributions took place in 1849, without any question. In April, 1850, an order, however, was issued by the Indian Government to the effect that "certain charges debitable to the Scinde prize money had been omitted to be deducted from this second dividend," and ordering the amount to be deducted from the pay of the Commander-in-Chief and the other officers. The pay of all the officers was accordingly stopped in the following month, and a portion of it was also stopped in the month of June. Sir C. Napier thereupon addressed a protest to the Indian Government against such deductions, which resulted in the arrears for May and June being paid over. The directors, however, subsequently issued an order directing that the terms of the final order should be obeyed, in obedience to which deductions were made in the pay of all the officers in October and November. On this Sir C. Napier forwarded another protest to the Government, dated on the 19th of October, 1850, in which he said, "I beg leave to dispute the moral obligation, and doubt the legal obligation of refunding any portion of the prize money distributed by the Indian Government in the capacity of agents for her Majesty's gift of prize booty to the army which made the capture of Scinde." Sir C. Napier returned to England in the course of last year, and applied to the directors for the two months' pay, but his application had been refused. He stated in his affidavit that he was advised and believed that he had a legal remedy for this pay if this Court would, on this refusal by the Company, grant the application for this mandamus. The Court took time to consider their judgment.

FEARGUS O



PANORAMIC VIEW FROM THE PROPOSED SITE OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.

THE PROPOSED SITE OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

ABOUT half-way between the Sydenham and Anerley stations, on the right of the railway from London to Croydon, glimpses of the picturesque chimneys of an Elizabethan mansion may be caught just peeping over an intervening screen of trees. This is Penge-place: it was rebuilt by Blore on the foundation of an ancient mansion, and is soon to be removed to afford a site for the Crystal Palace. Thus, for beauty of scenery and perfect retirement, combined with easy access from London, it is impossible to imagine a more fortunate station. The park, pleasure-grounds, gardens, and pasture-fields contain 280 acres, lying on a gentle slope, varied by round barbed spurs, on one of which, a sort of promontory, the mansion now stands. The park and pastures are adorned with clumps of ornamental timber, and surrounded by a thick belt of plantations which completely separate it from the road and from adjoining properties. One considerable part of this plantation, intersected by winding paths, is formed of magnificent hollies and other evergreens, which must afford a most delightful winter's walk. The situation, sloping down into a valley and hedged in by thick plantations, affords the most perfect solitude: not a sound, not an object within view, betrays the close vicinity of a great city. The blackbirds and thrushes sing away in harmonious rivalry, and the rabbits dashing through the brushwood and wobbling along the fields complete the idea of a remote rural district, only disturbed by the occasional thunder of a train dashing along the valley below, unseen, but marked by a following train of vapour. The village in the valley is hidden, all but the tapering white spire of the church, by the roll of Hampton Court. The Crystal Palace gets over this difficulty; and it is satisfactory to find that for all the inhabitants of the east end of London—of Greenwich and Deptford, of Vauxhall, Bermondsey, and the suburbs on the river—the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, with the railway running into it, will be nearer and cheaper than if it had been planted in Hyde Park; while a park fitted for every healthful game will be added to its other attractions.

With the exception of the belt of plantations which surrounds this future

park of the million, very little has been done by art to improve and develop the beauties of what Sir Joseph Paxton has called "the most beautiful spot in the world for the Crystal Palace."

At present there is no water to complete the picture as the eye travels down the green slopes before rising to take in the delicious prospect afforded by the opposite wooded vales, dotted here and there with villas. But from the fall of the ground it will be easy to construct a small lake, or a series of basins for waterfalls. If possible, we should like to have a series of trout preserves, like those at the Wolf's Den, near Heidelberg.

It is indeed delightful to contemplate that this park, from its position, never can be intruded upon by building speculation, but can command solitude for centuries to come. When the Crystal Palace, revived with all the triumphs of taste and skill that are in contemplation, is removed to this park; when four termini of railways are close adjoining the silent highway of the Thames, and are ready to convey all classes to the garden wilderness for the cost of an omnibus fare—into the midst of flowers and rare shrubs in full bloom in winter, and fountains and shady walks in summer, away from the smoke and the din of London, where all will be framed with the view of purging and instructing by the eye and the ear, and every debasing habit and association will be excluded—a new era in the public amusements will have commenced. The day of pot-house gardens, and the pot-and-pipe selfishness of husbands, will soon pass away.

Every year the increase in the size of London and dearness of rent render it more essential that the masses should have the means of healthful recreation, fresh air, and amusement, without the temptation of intoxicating liquors, to refresh them after their toils. Already the improvements in our parks and public gardens have done much to improve the character of the working people in London. But the winter is no time for walks in the park, or excursions to Kew or Hampton Court. The Crystal Palace gets over this difficulty; and it is satisfactory to find that for all the inhabitants of the east end of London—of Greenwich and Deptford, of Vauxhall, Bermondsey, and the suburbs on the river—the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, with the railway running into it, will be nearer and cheaper than if it had been planted in Hyde Park; while a park fitted for every

OPENING OF THE SILESIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

IMITATIONS of our Crystal Palace are making the tour of the world. The earliest, we learn from the Berlin Correspondent of the *Times*, is to be found in Breslau, the capital of Silesia, almost on the verge of the German language, and in the heart of the theatre of the Seven Years' War. The idea was imported from London by some of the Silesian contributors to the giant collection in Hyde Park; and it is gratifying to find that great "world-idea," as the Germans call it, so soon bearing fruit, and excellent fruit too, elsewhere.

A general resemblance has been preserved—that is, the Silesian Building consists of a long nave and a transept, a fountain where they intersect each other, side aisles, and galleries; but the last only extend the width of the transept, and the magic effect of glass everywhere is wanting. The Building is abundantly lighted, but the roof is of slate and common beams.

The Building stands on the Exercier-Platz, behind the theatre. Two long wings and a gable-roofed centre form the exterior, which has no peculiar architectural effect. The size may be guessed from the calculation minutely made, that twenty-nine buildings of the same dimensions would have stood under the roof of the London Glass Palace. Inside it does not seem even so large; and, judging by the eye, one would say the Hyde Park edifice would have shut in forty of the same size; but the above scale is the result of actual measurement. A gallery has been carried from one end of the Building to the first floor of the Stand-Haus, and seven or eight of the rooms of its *belle étoile* have been appropriated to the Exhibition, so that the actual extent of the space available is about one twenty-fourth of that in Hyde Park.

The Building was opened with great ceremony on the morning of the 28th ult., when all who received cards of admission assembled at the *Zwinger*, belonging to the province, and the display is excellent. The specimens of ores, minerals, and fossils of the province are numerous, and well arranged. A steam-engine outside the Building is preparing for putting the different machines in motion. One of the "features" of the collection are two gigantic figures in hammered zinc of a Spanish and a German halberdier: the workman has followed the design of a good artist, and the costumes are correct. The light wares, glass, porcelain, and jewellery

hatbands. First went the workmen and masters engaged on the Building, then the Secretaries, the Central Committee, the President of the Breslau Trade Union, the President of the Provincial Trade Unions and Chambers of Commerce, the Chief President of Silesia, the Generals in command of the district, and the heads of the civil departments of the Government, the guests specially invited, the Magistracy, the Town Council, and the Seniors of the merchants' guild, the members of the special committees (for different branches of industry), and last the exhibitors. The line marched through a double row of Communal Guards and spectators to the Exercier-Platz, disappearing into the Building.

The President of the Central Committee, M. Geheimrath Elwanger, addressed the assembly from the edge of the circular basin, through a hum of voices and shuffling of feet that did not allow a word to be heard. The Chief President of the province, M. von Schleinitz, was more successful: he opened at once on the importance of the Exhibition, of which the number of spectators present was a proof, and the beauty of the Building, which was most creditable to all concerned in it, considering it had been constructed in less than three months. The contributions sent in from all parts of the province would speak for themselves, and show the point of culture at which the industry of Silesia had arrived. He paid a deserved compliment to those who had more especially originated the undertaking and called it into life. He then mentioned that the King and the Prince of Prussia had both promised to visit Breslau in a short time, and concluded by giving three cheers for his Majesty. The fountain, which had been stopped, was let on again, the spectators cheered stoutly, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, the band struck up "Heil Dir in Sieger Kranz" (our "God Save the Queen"), and the company dispersed to ramble through the Building.

The most important divisions of the Exhibition are those allotted to the iron manufacture, the linen trade, and wool and woollen goods, the staples of the province, and the display is excellent. The specimens of ores, minerals, and fossils of the province are numerous, and well arranged. A steam-engine outside the Building is preparing for putting the different machines in motion. One of the "features" of the collection are two gigantic figures in hammered zinc of a Spanish and a German halberdier: the workman has followed the design of a good artist, and the costumes are correct. The light wares, glass, porcelain, and jewellery

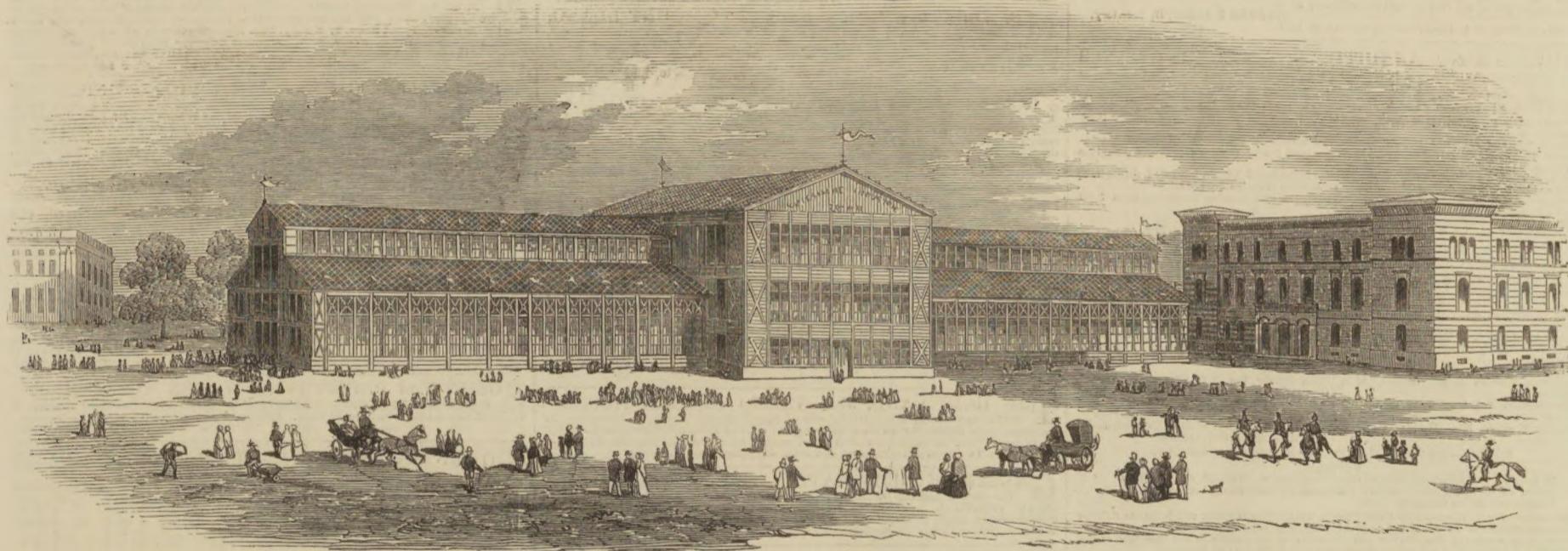


SKETCH ON THE PROPOSED SITE OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

are placed in the galleries. There is a fountain of perfumed water, in which a Breslau manufacturer threatens to equal any of the two dozen genuine and original Maria Farinas of Cologne. There are numerous specimens of photography, and some curious wood mosaics. Kalide's

"Bacchante," a cast of which was in the London Exhibition, has here the place of honour, by the side of the fountain. From either of the end or side galleries the view of the whole interior, with the flags of all the Silesian towns waving from the roof, the coloured goods of the stalls,

and a crowd actually interested in what they are seeing, had something of the charm that made the London Exhibition so attractive. But the touch of magic is wanting that rendered the edifice of glass so different from all other covered buildings.



THE SILESIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BUILDING, AT BRESLAU, OPENED MAY 28.

The admission price from to-day is fixed at 15 groschen (1s. 6d.) for a fortnight, after which a lower scale will be adopted.

A purchase has been made on the part of the trustees of the National Gallery of London, at the sale of the late Marshal Soult's collection, of a picture by Titian, and also of a picture at another sale in Paris, for the purpose of being deposited in that national establishment. The pictures have been shipped to London via Calais, and removed with every care to the National Gallery.

Mr. J. H. Foley, A.R.A., has received a commission to execute for the Houses of Parliament a statue of Selden. The order could not have been placed in better hands than those which executed the noble figure of Hampden.

A letter from Rome of the 24th ult. says:—"M. Thiers is still here. He will shortly set out for Naples, and thence to Sicily, to be present at the *fêtes* of St. Rosalia. M. Thiers is occupied solely with works of art, passing his whole time in the churches and museums. He is now visiting Italy for the seventh time, and is collecting the elements of a great work which he intends to publish under the title of 'Histoire de la Civilisation.'"

The Queen of Spain has just created a new decoration for ladies. It is to be called the Medal Cross of Queen Isabella; it is in enamelled gold, and ornamented with brilliants. On days of ceremony it will be worn suspended round the neck by a red ribbon, and on ordinary days it will be attached to the left shoulder with a small ribbon of the same colour.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* announces from Parma, 27th ult., that private teaching has been again allowed in the superior schools of Piacenza during the remainder of the present scholastic year. Nevertheless, a list of students to be excluded is to be sent by the Government to the authorities of the schools.

"A girl, 16 years of age, named Brisoux, residing near St. Malo," says the *Union Malouine*, "has been for six weeks plunged in a lethargic sleep, and during all that time she has neither eaten nor performed any animal function. The pulse can be distinctly felt beating. Hundreds of persons have gone to see her in this state."

On Tuesday morning the *Australian*, steam-ship, belonging to the Australian Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, left her moorings off the entrance to the East India Docks, on her "maiden" voyage for Australia. She is a fine-looking vessel, 1400 tons burthen, worked by the screw. She carries out a very valuable cargo, and upwards of £200,000 in specie, besides no less than 180 passengers, of whom 48 are first-class.

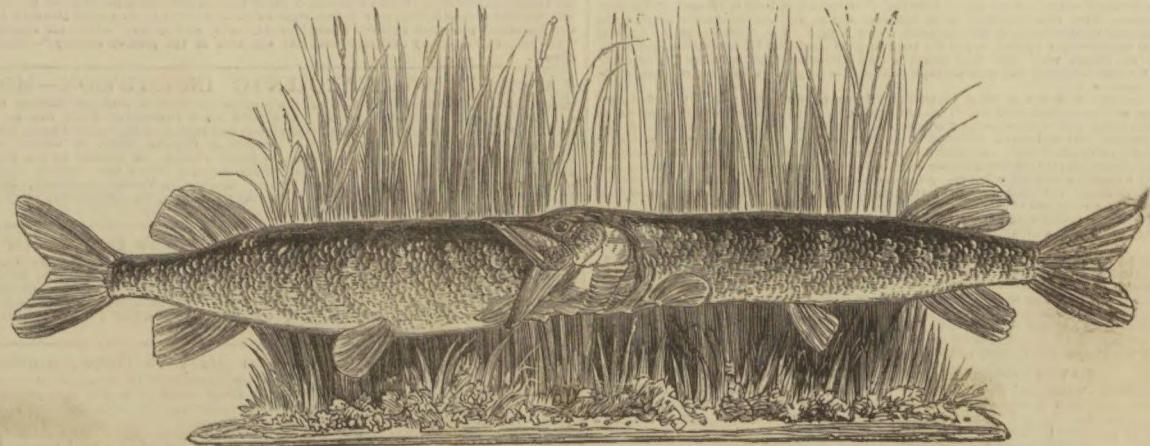
VORACITY OF THE PIKE.

VERY many instances are related of the voracity of the Pike, and the group here engraved adds a remarkable example. The two fish were taken in April last in the "crystal Colne" (the Duke of Northumberland's waters), precisely in the position here represented, and in which they have been excellently preserved, by J. Cooper, Radnor-street, St. Luke's. The Pike, it will be recollectcd, is one of the most voracious of fish, and, it is said, will even eat those of its own species, of which ferocity this may present the first stage. It is a strange action of Pike v.

Pike. The two fish were swimming in the Colne, one with open jaws into which the other darted and became transfixed, and "*faucibus hasit*," as we here see it.

Two remarkably fine nylghaus (male and female), three splendid African ostriches, a king vulture, and a rare and curious cat, were landed on Tuesday in the Docks, and proceeded at once to the Surrey Zoological Gardens.

The Warrington town-council have resolved to advertise for plans and specifications for a new covered market, to be erected in the market-place at a cost of £2000.



PIKE, AS TAKEN IN THE COLNE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 6.—Trinity Sunday.
 MONDAY, 7.—Von Weber died, 1826. Old Royal Exchange opened, 1566.
 TUESDAY, 8.—Thomas Paine died, 1809.
 WEDNESDAY, 9.—Lilly, the astronomer, died, 1681.
 THURSDAY, 10.—Oxford fired at her Majesty, 1840.
 FRIDAY, 11.—St. Barnabas.
 SATURDAY, 12.—Wat Tyler killed in Smithfield, 1381.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 12, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M 4	m 5	A 5	m 25	m 5	A 10	m 10
m 5	m 5	m 5	h 10	h 10	h 10	h 10
h 5	h 5	h 5	h 10	h 10	h 10	h 10
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
25	25	25	30	30	30	30
5	5	5	8	8	8	8
5	5	5	30	30	30	30
9	9	9	9	9	9	9
5	5	5	40	40	40	40
40	40	40	40	40	40	40
10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10	10
30	30	30	30	30	30	30

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE.—PRIZE DAY.—The friends of Marlborough College are respectfully informed that the DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES will take place on TUESDAY, the 13th of JUNE INSTANT, at One o'clock precisely. M WILKINSON, D. C.

VACANCIES in the TRAINING-SCHOOL at CHELSEA for ARMY SCHOOLMASTERS.—Candidates for admission must be unmarried, not under the age of 19 nor above 25, and not below 5 feet 6 inches in height.—Further particulars may be obtained on application (in writing) to the Secretary-at-War, War-office, London.

THE GOVERNESSSES' INSTITUTION, 8, Soho-square (late Mademoiselle Hinton and Wagstaff).—Mrs WAGSTAFF, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools to her Register of English and Foreign Governesses, Teachers, Companions, Tutors, and Professors. School property transferred, and pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. Postage the only expense to principals.

HANWELL COLLEGE and PREPARATORY SCHOOL for the Examinations at SANDHURST and ADDISCOMBE.—The system at Hanwell College appears to be peculiarly fortunate. We have had to record five successes within so many months (without one failure), and we have reason to know that the young Officers are not merely crammed for the nonce, but are very carefully grounded in every branch of essential knowledge.—United Service Gazette.

Prospectuses may be had on application to the Principal, the Rev Dr EMERTON, Hanwell, Middlesex.

GRAND HOLIDAY TOUR for BOYS.—A VISIT to the most splendid CITIES and the richest SCENERY in EUROPE.—The RHINE, SWITZERLAND, MONT BLANC, PARIS, &c.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, who travelled more than 4000 miles with his pupils a few years ago, and who has since travelled some 16,000 miles on business and for pleasure, is about to start from the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh, on the 22d of June, and from the Taymouth Hotel, on the 24th, with a party of TWELVE YOUNG GENTLEMEN on a CONTINENTAL TOUR. He will bring his fellow-travellers home in safety (D.V.) about the 20th of July.

ROUTE.—London—Dover—Calais—Lille—Brussels—Aix-la-Chapelle—Cologne—Bonn—Coblenz—St. Goar—Mayence—Wiesbaden—Frankfort—Heidelberg—Carlsruhe—Basel—Schaffhausen and the Falls of the Rhine—Bienne—Berne—Lauzano—the Vale of Chamouni—Mont Blanc—Geneva—Lyons—Dijon—Paris—Versailles—Boulogne—Folkstone—London.

TERMS.—For each young gentleman, including every expense, Fifty Guineas, payable in advance. References given and required.—Apply immediately to the Rev M A Box, No 725, Office of the "North British Advertiser," Edinburgh.

SCARBOROUGH "QUEEN of BRITISH WATERING PLACES."—SHARP'S CROWN HOTEL, ESPLANADE, contiguous to the Spa, Sands Cliff Bridge, and Pleasure Grounds. Families will find the above extensive Establishment most agreeably situated, commanding a splendid view of the Ocean, combining every comfort and convenience. Table d'hôte at Five o'clock. Billiard Table and Batha in the House. An Omnibus and Cabs at the Railway Station.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, MUHLBACH, HOCHPARD-SUR-LE-RHINE; Proprietor, DR. HEUSNER.—This establishment, beautifully situated on the banks of the Rhine, is reached by steamers leaving Cologne in the morning on the afternoon of the same day, and to Mayence in three hours. The most direct communication with England is via Ostend to Cologne; the time occupied being about thirty hours. Terms, from £1 2s. to £3 5s. per week. For further information, apply to DR. Heusner, as above.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY,—ANNUAL MEETING of those formerly BOYS in these SCHOOLS, at the ROYAL ASYLUM, BRIXTON-HILL, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, JUNE 16. The Lord Bishop of ST ASAPH in the Chair.

Testimonials of those entitled to Rewards must be forwarded one week previous, to 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

THE FRIEND of the CLERGY, supported by Voluntary Contributions, for allowing permanent Pensions, "not exceeding £10 per Annum," to the Widows and Orphan Unmarried Daughters of Clergymen of the Established Church, and for affording temporary assistance to necessitous Clergymen and their Families. Founded, 1849. The next election of Pensioners will take place on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30. Forms of application may be had from the Secretaries of the Society.

Contributions will be thankfully received by Messrs Strahan, Paul, and Bates, 217, Strand; Messrs Hanbury, Taylor, and Lloyd, Lombard-street; Messrs Hatchard's, Piccadilly; Messrs Nibet and Sons, Bersers-street; and at the Offices of the Institution.

Life Subscription, £10 10s.; Annual Subscription, £1 1s.

STEPHEN J ALDRICH, Secretary. Society's Office, 184, Basinghall-street, May 29, 1852.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.—ST. CLEMENT DANES BANK for SAVINGS, and GOVERNMENT ANNUITY INSTITUTION, 40, Norfolk-street, Strand.

The Trustees and Managers of this Bank continue, as Agents for the Government, to grant Annuities either immediate, deferred, or for terms of years, of from £4 to £30.

Persons residing in any part of the United Kingdom may purchase Annuities without their attendance at the office.

Prospectuses and Tables of the cost may be had upon application at the Office of the Institution, 40, Norfolk-street, Strand; or by letter, post paid. Open for granting Annuities daily from 10 till 3.

The total amount paid to the Government for the purchase of Annuities granted through the medium of this office during the quarter ending 5th April exceeded £500,000.

Savings-Bank open for the receipt of deposits Saturday and Monday Evenings, from 7 till 9; and Tuesday mornings, from 11 till 1.

Interest payable to depositors is 2½ per cent per annum.

WT WOOLLCOTT, Actuary.

IRISH LAND COMPANY, Incorporated by Royal Charter, March, 1852. Capital, £500,000, in 20,000 £25 Shares. No liability beyond the amount of shares.

DIRECTORS.

George Anderton, Esq., Cleckheaton, near Bradford. Thomas Roberts, Esq., Holly Bank, Cheadle, Cheshire. William Bradford, Esq., Manchester. Alexander Brodgen, Esq., Edgbaston, Birmingham. William Firth, Esq., Leeds. Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P., London. Herbert Ingram, Esq., Loudwater, Rickmansworth, Herts. William Rawson, Esq., Wilton Polygon, Manchester. Solicitors—Messrs Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester.

BANKERS.

Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, Manchester, Liverpool, and Branches. Smith, Payne, and Smith, London; London and County Bank, London. Yorkshire Banking Company, Leeds.

This Company is incorporated by Royal Charter, granted for 31 years, and limits the liability of each shareholder to the amount of capital for which he subscribes.

Under the provisions of this Charter the Company is empowered to purchase land in fee, and dispose of the same at any period within 20 years of the date of purchase.

One-fifth portion of the capital of the Company will be reserved as a fund for the permanent improvement of the estates purchased.

The Irish Land Company is established for the purpose of purchasing property which is daily offered for sale in large quantities in the Encumbered Estates Court; and for improving, by the expenditure of a portion of its funds, the property purchased; and disposing of it, in its improved condition, in such quantities as can be advantageously resold either for occupation or investment.

In consequence of the large quantity of Land now on sale in the Encumbered Estates Court, and the simple and perfect title obtained by the purchasers, the present time is peculiarly favourable for the purchase of such property. For want of the necessary capital on the part of the present proprietors and for various other causes, a large portion of the land is in a state wanting of all the necessary conditions for its successful culture.

The object of this Company will be to purchase such land; to drain, construct, or repair farm roads, to build farm-houses and outbuildings; and, either by arrangements with tenants, or otherwise, to have the land put into the condition necessary for its proper cultivation, and generally to make all other improvements required to give it a marketable value.

Whilst the above are the general objects contemplated by the proprietors, it is proposed that all expenditure shall be made with a view to the best ultimate return to the Shareholders; and that the first operations of the Company shall be conducted with due caution necessary to ascertain the amount of capital which can be safely expended on each estate, so as to obtain a profitable return for the money invested. The position of land in Ireland, at the present moment, gives to a Company, with adequate capita and a large tract of land, great advantages for improvements of the character above named. For, with the proper amount of capital economically applied to put the land in good condition for agricultural purposes, there is no reason why such land should not be ultimately equal in value to any other land at the same distance, and with the same facilities for its produce reaching the great agricultural markets.

This Company being in a position to purchase large estates, and put them in first-rate condition, will be enabled to offer the land in small quantities of 30 acres and upwards at reasonable rates, and at the same time ensure a fair profit to the shareholders. There are at the present time in Ireland numbers of persons able and desirous to invest moderate sums in agricultural land, and who have not now the opportunity which this Company will afford them. Advantages will be offered to all parties desiring to purchase estates, and especially to tenants wishing to become proprietors of their farms, by allowing a portion of the purchase-money to remain upon the estate, and to be repaid by instalments extending over a considerable period of time.

The continued increase of precious metals and the accumulation of capital, will have a tendency to improve all real property, and this improvement will, doubtless, extend to Irish land.

The promoters of the project believe that, in a commercial point of view, this Company will secure a profitable and safe return to the capitalists; and that it will, at the same time, prove of great social advantage to the districts in which its operations are conducted.

Applications for Shares may be made to Messrs George Burraud and Co. 12, Cornhill, London; Mr Henry Rawson, Exchange Arcade, Manchester; Mr John Fildes, Marsden-street, Manchester; Messrs Mewburn and Blaikie, Silver-street, Halifax; Mr Rhodes, Albion-street, Leeds; Messrs Gillow, Lord-street, Liverpool; Messrs Woods and Co., Liverpool; Messrs Bruce and Syme, Dublin; and William Windram, Belvoir-street, Leicester.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE IRISH LAND COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN—I shall feel obliged by your allotting me shares in the Irish Land Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay a deposit of £2 10s. per share when required, and to execute a proper deed of settlement in conformity with the terms of the prospectus.

Name _____ Address _____ Reference _____

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.

Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, JUNE 7, will be performed (first time) a new and original Play, in Five Acts, by the author of "The Wife's Secret," entitled THE TRIAL of LOVE, and the CRITIC. Tuesday, 8, (upper approval), The Trial of Love, and the Corsican Brothers. Wednesday, 9, The Trial of Love, and the Corsican Brothers. Thursday, 10, The Trial of Love, and the Corsican Brothers. Friday, 11, The Trial of Love, and the Corsican Brothers. Saturday, 12, The Trial of Love, and the Corsican Brothers.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—On MONDAY, JUNE 14th, will be performed a new Play, entitled THE TRIAL of LOVE, Principal characters by Messrs Charles Keane, Rymer, Grange, Meadows, Cathcart, Everett, Whaleigh; Miss Marshall and Mrs Charles Keane. After which will be produced, for the first time, a Phantom related in the Dramas, entitled the VAMPIRE. The principal character will be sustained by Mr Bourciercourt, the author of the piece, supported by Messrs Vining, Chester, Everett, Cathcart, Meadows, Harley, Misses Leclercq, Robertson, Phillips, Desborough, Marshall, and Mrs Daly.

HUNGARIAN MUSICAL COMPANY, PRINCESS' CONCERT-ROOMS, Oxford-street.—The greatest Musical treat in the Metropolis: the Poet Pourri from "Lucie de Lammermoor," every Evening. Commence at half-past Eight o'clock. Admission, 3s, 2s, and 1s.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 7th, will be given the favourite Comédie-Vaudeville of LE MARIE au TAMBOUR; Lambert, M Lafont: Fleur des Poés, M Levassor. In addition to the amusing Vaudeville of LE LAIT D'ANNESSIE; Ovide, M Levassor.—The Subscription Nights of the French Plays will be continued, as usual, every Monday and Friday Evening; the German Plays on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, during the present month only.

BOXES and STALLS at MR MITCHELL'S ROYAL LIBRARY, 33, OLD BOND-STREET; and at the Box-office.

GERMAN PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—

ARRANGEMENTS.—THIS EVENING Schiller's Play of DON CARLOS. Tuesday next, June 8th, Kabale und Liebe (Intrigue and Love); by Schiller. Wednesday, June 9th, Der Arme Poet (the Poor Poet); by Kotzebue. Der Große Weg der Beste (the Straight Way to the Best); by Kotzebue. Humoristische Studien (Humorous Studies); by Lebrun. Thursday, June 10th (in consequence of the enthusiastic manner in which it was received on Wednesday last), Goethe's Play of Egmont, the only occasion upon which it can be repeated. Immediately after which will be produced Emilia Galotti, by Lessing; Hamlet; Faust; by Goethe; and Die Glocke (the Song of the Bell), by Schiller. By arrangements entered into with Mr Bohm, Publisher, York-street, Covent-Garden, a Translation of these Plays, from Mr Bohm's Standard Library, may be had separately at 1s each, with the exception of Don Carlos and Faust, which are 2s each. Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessees, Messrs. SHEPHERD and CRESWICK.—Second Week of the Opera Season.—Under the sole Direction of Miss ROMER.—ON MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday, June 7th, 9th, and 11th, the performance will commence with the Opera of LINDA of CHAMOUNI, with the following powerful cast:—The Marquis of Boisfeuvre, Mr H Corri; Carlo, Mr Travers; the Curé, Herr Kuchler; Antonio, Mr Borroni; Pietro, Miss Poole; Linda, Miss Romer. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, June 8th, 10th, and 12th, to commence with THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. Thaddeus, Mr Travers; Count Archein, Mr Borroni; Devilish, Mr H Corri; Florimond, Mr C Romer; Arline, Miss Poole; Gipsy Queen, Miss Coweney. To conclude every evening with the gorgeous Spectacle of THE SECRET PASS; supported by the whole strength of the dramatic company.—Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven o'clock. Stage Manager, Mr W WEST.

ROYAL SUREY THEATRE.—Lessees, Messrs. SHEPHERD and CRESWICK.—Second Week of the Opera Season.—Under the sole Direction of Miss ROMER.—ON MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday, June 7th, 9th, and 11th, the performance will commence with the Opera of LINDA of CHAMOUNI, with the following powerful cast:—The Marquis of Boisfeuvre, Mr H Corri; Carlo, Mr Travers; the Curé, Herr Kuchler; Antonio, Mr Borroni; Pietro, Miss Poole; Linda, Miss Romer. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, June 8th, 10th, and 12th, to commence with THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. Thaddeus, Mr Travers; Count Archein, Mr Borroni; Devilish, Mr H Corri; Florimond, Mr C Romer; Arline, Miss Poole; Gipsy Queen, Miss Coweney. To conclude every evening with the gorgeous Spectacle of THE SECRET PASS; supported by the whole strength of the dramatic company.—Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven o'clock. Stage Manager, Mr W WEST.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W BATTY.—ON MONDAY, JUNE 7th, and during the week, will be repeated the glorious legendary spectacle of ST GEORGE and the DRAGON, which has, during the past week, met with the most signal success (as proved by the press). To be followed by Batty's imitable Scenes in the Arena, introducing the most novel and pleasing scenes of equitation by male and female artists of great celebrity. The whole concluding with a popular Afterpiece.—Box Office open from Eleven till Five daily. Stage Manager, Mr W WEST.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, ADELAIDE-STREET, WEST STRAND.—Great Success of the New Piece and the New Ballet.—Last Week of ALADDIN.—ON MONDAY, JUNE 7th, and every Evening during the week, the new Aristocratic, Aristocratic and Aristocratic Drama of PUNCH à la ROMAINE; or, a Classical Education. To be followed by the extraordinary performances of the EBONY MARIONETTES. After which, for positively the last week, the popular Extravaganza of ALADDIN and the WONDERFUL LAMP. To conclude with the new Italian Divertissement, with pantomimic transpositions, called EL NANO MISTERIOSO del VILLAGE.—A MORNING PERFORMANCE ON WEDNESDAY, the 9th, and Saturday, the 12th, at 3 o'clock. Doors open half an hour before each performance.—Private Boxes, Stalls, &c., to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre, from Eleven till Five daily; and at the principal music shop.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Concerts.—Mr. RICHARD BLA-GROVE'S Second Concerting Concert will take place at the CONCERT-ROOMS, 71, MORTIMER-STREET, on THURSDAY MORNING next, June 10, commencing at TWO, when he will be assisted by Miss Rainford, Miss Ursula Barclay, Mr Charles Lockey, Miss Arabella Goddard, Signor Piatti, Messrs J Ward, G and J Caso, and C Blagrove.—Boxes and Stalls at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; where communications relative to Private Engagements must be addressed.

NEW PICTORIAL WORK
THE PEOPLE'S ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL of Art,
Manufactures, Practical Science, and Social Economy. The First Monthly Part, em-
bellished with nearly One Hundred beautiful Engravings, is now ready, Price Elevenpence.
Also publishing in Weekly Numbers, price Two pence.—Office, 11, Bouvierie-street.

THE DAILY NEWS, LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPER,

Price Fivepence.

As a political organ, the DAILY NEWS is at the head of the Liberal Press of Great Britain, advocating free commerce in its broadest sense, and all sound and practical reforms, whether political, social, or ecclesiastical.

In the extent of its General News—in the accuracy of its Law Reports—in the character of its Foreign Intelligence, and in its varied mercantile and commercial information, this Paper is unsurpassed.

It contains a more detailed list of Shipping than any other Paper—an exclusively early Report of Shipping in the Indian seas by every Overland Mail—and the only daily Mining Report with list of prices, published anywhere.

It excludes from its columns all offensive advertisements.

By the last Return of Stamps issued for the year 1850 to the leading London Newspapers, it will be seen that this Paper (the youngest by more than sixty years) had in five years beaten its three oldest competitors:

	Established	Stamps Issued
Morning Chronicle ..	1770 ..	912,547
Morning Post ..	1772 ..	829,000
Morning Herald ..	1781 ..	1,139,000
DAILY NEWS ..	1846 ..	1,152,000

To be ordered of any Bookseller or Newsman in the Kingdom; or at the Office, 10, Bouvierie-street, Fleet-street, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1852.

THE second Burmese war has opened with a brilliant success to the British arms. The towns of Rangoon and Martaban, with a considerable quantity of guns and ammunition, have fallen into our hands, and a blow has been struck which would have convinced any European and reasonable potentate of the formidable character of the enemy against whom he had to contend, and the expediency of coming to terms. But Eastern potentates are more hard to convince; and it is doubtful whether this success, which, unfortunately, cannot for some time be followed up, on account of the setting in of the rainy season, will produce the results that might have been anticipated, had it occurred at an earlier period, or against enemies less lofty in their ignorant self-conceit than the Burmese. The gallantry both of the naval and military forces employed in the off-hand and brilliant attacks which placed these two important towns in our power, was of the true British stamp; and if the cholera and the climate shall spare the troops to renew the attack in the more auspicious season of the year, there is no great reason to believe that the war can be a protracted one.

We wish that as much could be said of the military prospects of the nation in another portion of the vast empire that owes allegiance to the British Crown. The return of Sir Harry Smith, and the simultaneous arrival of news from the Cape of Good Hope, renew the public interest in the sore subject of Kaffraria and the Kaffirs. As regards Sir Harry Smith himself, who was recalled by Earl Grey at a period exceedingly inopportune, and in a manner exceedingly harsh, if not unjust, he has already received at the hands of his countrymen a reception enthusiastic enough to make him amends for his sufferings at the hands of the Whig Colonial Secretary. But the state of affairs in and around the colony he has quitted is a matter of far more serious concern to the nation, whether viewed in relation to the character of Great Britain, or to the meeker but nevertheless highly important considerations involved in the expenses of the struggle.

The Kaffirs take an immensity of beating; for, though continually conquered, they remain unsubdued. But, in fact, no civilised nation can ever expect profit or honour in a war with savages. All wars are unprofitable, though all are not dishonourable; but when a great State has the misfortune to be entangled in hostilities with barbarians, whom it is cruel to subdue, and still more cruel to encourage in their audacity of insult and outrage, the honour and the profit of the encounter are equally worthless. To exterminate such foes as the Kaffirs, though it may be considered by some to be absolutely necessary, is too ruthless and sanguinary an operation for a Christian community either to rejoice at or to sanction. To gain small victories over them, leads to a result as vexatious as that of drawing water out of a well with a sieve, or rolling the stone of Sisyphus up the mountain; while to gain great victories is a matter, if not of impossibility, of the greatest difficulty, with such an enemy, in such a country as Kaffraria. Sir Harry Smith has a sanguine belief that his successors in the government of the colony, and in the command of the troops, will have an easy task in concluding the war; but the British public, while it would only be too happy to think that his glowing anticipations are correct, have had too much experience of the "long drawn misery" of such wars, to be satisfied with hopes that have no more solid foundation than isolated victories over foes whom it is so easy to beat, but so difficult to conquer.

ANOTHER of the wonderful achievements of modern science has been happily inaugurated during the present week. Great Britain and Ireland—still unfortunately estranged in politics, as well as in religion—have been brought closer together by means of the subtle agency which, ere long, shall girdle the earth. The electric telegraph has bridged St. George's Channel, and the Celt and Saxon can send messages from London to Dublin, and vice versa, in as many minutes as it formerly took hours to express their confidence in, or their fears of each other. It was a grand day for science and humanity when England and France were linked together by this marvellous agency; and the union of Great Britain and Ireland by the same means—a union not to be permanently repealed by all the power of ten thousand O'Connells and of twice as many Cardinals—is but the necessary sequence of that realised idea. The next great feat—a greater than all, but one of which the accomplishment is solely dependant upon money and patience—is to stretch the electric wires over Ireland to Galway, and from Galway across the Atlantic, until communication between London and New York shall be but the work of a forenoon, and when the sober matter-of-fact of the nineteenth century shall surpass the poetic dreams of all the bygone ages of the world.

It would be sanguine to expect that any large immediate benefit to Ireland will result from the laying down of the electric wires; but if it has taken nearly 6000 years for the intelligence of man to arrive at an end so magnificent as the instantaneous transmission of thoughts to the remotest corners of the globe which he inhabits, we may think the lifetime of a few generations of mankind but a short period for bringing the long-estranged nations and races of the earth to a better understanding with each other than has hitherto been possible. The great cause of all the disputes and wars that have desolated the world has been ignorance. Ignorance is a mountain that it is difficult to remove or to cut a way through; but high-roads, and railroads, and steam ships, and electric wires will pierce it sooner or later. Many Utopias will cease to appear utopian when nations that can converse together, shall shake hands, and learn that the interest of one is the interest of all, and that duty and interest are but two names for one fact. The miseries of Ireland will yield like other evils to the great power of self-knowledge; and the repulsion of Celt to Saxon, and of Saxon to Celt—a repulsion that often appears natural, but that is purely artificial—will be replaced by a very different feeling. One imaginary remedy for the woes of Ireland, suggested by a wit and a philosopher, was to drive it out a thousand miles into the middle of the Atlantic, and

leave it to govern itself, under King Daniel or King O'Brien; but a real and a better remedy has been found, in bringing it within five minutes of London. It will take time to work the cure; and in after years the fact recorded in a simple paragraph of the daily journals of the 2d of June, 1852, will be duly acknowledged in all its efficacy and greatness.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The fourth and last Drawingroom for the present season, and a musical performance on Tuesday morning at the Palace, have been the chief features of Court life during the past week.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince Consort honoured the performance of the French plays with their presence.

On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier had an audience of her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. Their Royal Highnesses were attended by Senor Isturiz, the Spanish Minister. After the audience the Duke and Duchess paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. On the same day her Majesty and her Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, took a drive in an open carriage and four. In the evening the Queen had a dinner party.

On Wednesday the Duke and Duchess de Nemours visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, attended by Mr. Gibbs, visited the Exhibition of the Works of Practical Art and Design, at Marlborough House.

On Thursday her Majesty held her fourth Drawingroom for the present season.

The Court will leave town for Windsor Castle (for the Ascot race week) on Monday next.

The Hon. Amelia Murray and the Hon. Lucy Kerr have relieved the Hon. Matilda Paget and the Hon. Mary Seymour in their duties as Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

Major-General Buckley has relieved Lord Charles Fitzroy in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen, and Colonel Bouverie has relieved Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Seymour in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Major-General Berkeley Drummond has relieved Mr. R. Ormsby Gore as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The State apartments at Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom on Thursday, at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort arrived from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge attended the Drawingroom.

His Highness Prince Vera Rejunder was also present, attended by Major Drummond and three native members of his suite.

The Queen and the Prince Consort were attended by the Mistress of the Robes, the Marchioness of Ely (in waiting), the Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Canning, the Marchioness of Douro, the Countess of Desart and Lady Charlotte Copley, the Ladies of the Bedchamber, the Maids of Honour, and the various great officers of State.

The Queen wore a train of blue silk, brocaded in silver, of English manufacture, trimmed with silver blonde and white tulip. The petticoat was of white satin, covered with white tulip, and trimmed with bows of white satin ribbon and blue and silver ribbons. Her Majesty's headdress was formed of diamonds and feathers.

The foreign Ministers were first introduced, and several presentations took place.

The general circle were next introduced. The Lady Constance Grosvenor and Lady Williams Wynn were amongst the presentations to her Majesty on this occasion.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewski gave a grand entertainment on Wednesday evening, at the residence of the Embassy, in Grosvenor-square. After the banquet, the Countess Walewski received a select circle of the aristocracy at a musical soirée, the enjoyment of which was prolonged until an advanced hour.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk gave a magnificent entertainment on Wednesday evening, at Norfolk House, to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary.

On Saturday Lord Londesborough gave a conversazione at his mansion, on the Terrace, Piccadilly, at which a great number of the learned and scientific societies of the metropolis assembled.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge has taken formal possession of the wing of St. James's Palace formerly occupied by the late King of Hanover.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Rectories*: The Rev. Henry Mildred Birch, late tutor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to Pre-twich-cum-Oldham, Lancashire; the Rev. Joseph Lloyd Breton, to West Buckland, Devon; the Rev. George Richards, to Thorneburn, near Bellingham; the Rev. J. Saunders, to West St. Mary, near Stratton, Cornwall; the Rev. W. Singleton, to Worlington, Suffolk; the Rev. Bourchier Wrey Savile, to West Buckland, Devon. *Vicarages*: The Rev. J. Darius Browne, to Braintree, Essex; the Rev. Charles John D. Marsden, to Gargrave, Yorkshire; the Rev. Sidney J. T. Allen, B.A., to the vicarage of Leydsdown, with Hartp C.C., county of Kent; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and respect:—The Rev. John Hancock, by the parishioners of Irthington, on his departure; the Rev. G. T. Fox, from his friends in the parishes of St. Nicholas, St. Oswald, &c., Durham; the Rev. J. R. Alsop, incumbent of West Houghton, near Manchester, from his communicants and parishioners, expressive of their attachment; the Rev. John A. Dolan, late curate of St. Cuthbert, Gateshead, from the congregation; the Rev. Richard Rees, Marsden, Lancashire, from his congregation; the Rev. N. G. Pilkington, late assistant curate at Christchurch, Tynemouth, upon his leaving this parish, from his parishioners.

The Bishop of Cape Town, who has recently arrived in England, has issued an appeal for aid to the Church in South Africa, and earnestly solicits contributions of all who value the spiritual privileges which they enjoy at home towards the four following objects:—1st, the division of the diocese; 2d, the future maintenance of the clergy; 3d, missions to the heathen; 4th, the foundation of a college.

EPISCOPAL CONSECRATION.—The Rev. O. E. Vidal, D.D., incumbent of Upper Dicker, Horshambridge, Sussex, was on Sunday consecrated in Lambeth Palace Chapel as Bishop of Sierra Leone. The Archbishop of Canterbury was assisted on the occasion by the Bishops of London, Chichester, Oxford, and Cape Town. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London, from Acts xvii., 24, 26, and 27. After introducing his subject by some able remarks on the unity of the human race, and the universal responsibility of man, he reviewed the various efforts which had been made for the benefit of Western Africa, in the suppression of the slave trade, and the establishment of Christian missions along the coast; the constancy of the female converts of Abbeokuta under a severe persecution, recalling the Blandinas and Perpetua of the second century. He had himself witnessed proofs of the African's capability for moral elevation, as he had ordained no less than three persons of negro blood, presented to him for ordination by the Church Missionary Society, one of whom had written during his examination a paper on the evidences of Christianity, which would have been no discredit to any English student. He also alluded to the fact that twelve catechists would be presented upon his arrival to the Bishop of Sierra Leone for admission to the ministry of the church there, and to the wide opening for the employment of his philological talents in the translation and adaptation of the liturgy of the Church of England into the languages of Africa. He hoped that the time would come when that continent would have its own Cyprians and Augustines again; but at present the fostering care of an European Bishop and the zeal and energy of a band of English clergy were needed in order to establish Christianity in that region.

CAMBRIDGE.—The gold medal, given annually by his Royal Highness the Prince Chancellor to the resident undergraduate who shall compose in English the best ode or poem in heroic verse, has been adjudged for the present year to Mr. Fred. William Farrar, scholar of Trinity College. Subject, "The Arctic expeditions, and the hopes of recovering the lost adventurers."

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS.—The bill brought forward by Lord John Manners, to amend the law relating to metropolitan buildings, has just been printed by order of the House of Commons. It contains 79 clauses.

It is stated that employment in the midland counties is generally abundant; and, with the exception of some of the frame-wrought glove-hands, all classes of operatives, including lace-makers and frame-work knitters, are fully employed; indeed, in some departments, hands in sufficient numbers cannot be had. Domestic servants, for instance, are in great request, the local manufacturers employing the young people of both sexes at much better wages than servants usually receive. Some manufacturers are unable to extend their business for want of neediewomen of good character, and are thinking of procuring supplies from the south and west of Eng'land, if possible. Then, again, the tradespeople connected with building are in great demand.

A violent storm visited Caen and the adjacent villages on Saturday. Some houses at Cartigny-Lepene, Lison, and Castell were partially destroyed by lightning, and the crops were greatly injured by hail.

INDIA.—THE BURMESE WAR.

Full accounts (dated Bombay, May 3) of the capture of Martaban and Rangoon by the British troops, a brief announcement of which by electric telegraph appeared in our late edition of last week, have been received. It will be seen from the details, below given, that the success of our forces has been most complete; and, notwithstanding the excessive heat, which was more fatal than the enemy's bullets, the vigour and energy with which the attack of the British troops was conducted carried all opposition before it.

Martaban was stormed on the 8th of April, and Rangoon was taken on the 14th of the same month. The troops engaged in the affair of Martaban formed the Moulineau brigade, and consisted of a wing of her Majesty's 18th, a wing of her Majesty's 80th, a wing of the 26th Madras Native Infantry, with details of Bengal European Artillery and Madras Sappers—in all about 1400 men. The attacking party was commanded by Colonel Reignolds, C.B.; and Captain Gillespie, of the 18th, was first on the walls. Only eight men were wounded; no officer killed or wounded. Her Majesty's steamers *Proserpine*, *Rattler*, *Hermes*, and *Salamander* worked in concert with the troops, bombarded the place, and covered the landing of the troops.

The capture was a work of comparative facility, the troops, on having landed, advancing rapidly, in conjunction with the artillery, upon the works of the enemy. The whole operations lasted only some four or five hours, when the place was ours.

The *Bombay Times* says:—

Unfortunately the *Hermes* grounded about 2000 yards off; but the *Rattler* and *Proserpine* brought up, the former at 213 yards from, and the latter within 50 yards of, the main wharf.

The enemy were in considerable numbers lining the mud wall which runs along the bank of the river to the large pagoda; and as soon as the two steamers came opposite the wharf, each opened a sharp cannonade, which was returned with good will by the enemy, both with guns and musketry. The fire from all four steamers was most effective. The *Rattler* and *Proserpine*, from being so close, must have caused many casualties, and the practice from the *Salamander* and *Hermes* was admirable: even at the distance they were, every shot told. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Brooking for the noble manner in which he worked and fought his beautiful little vessel, the *Proserpine*.

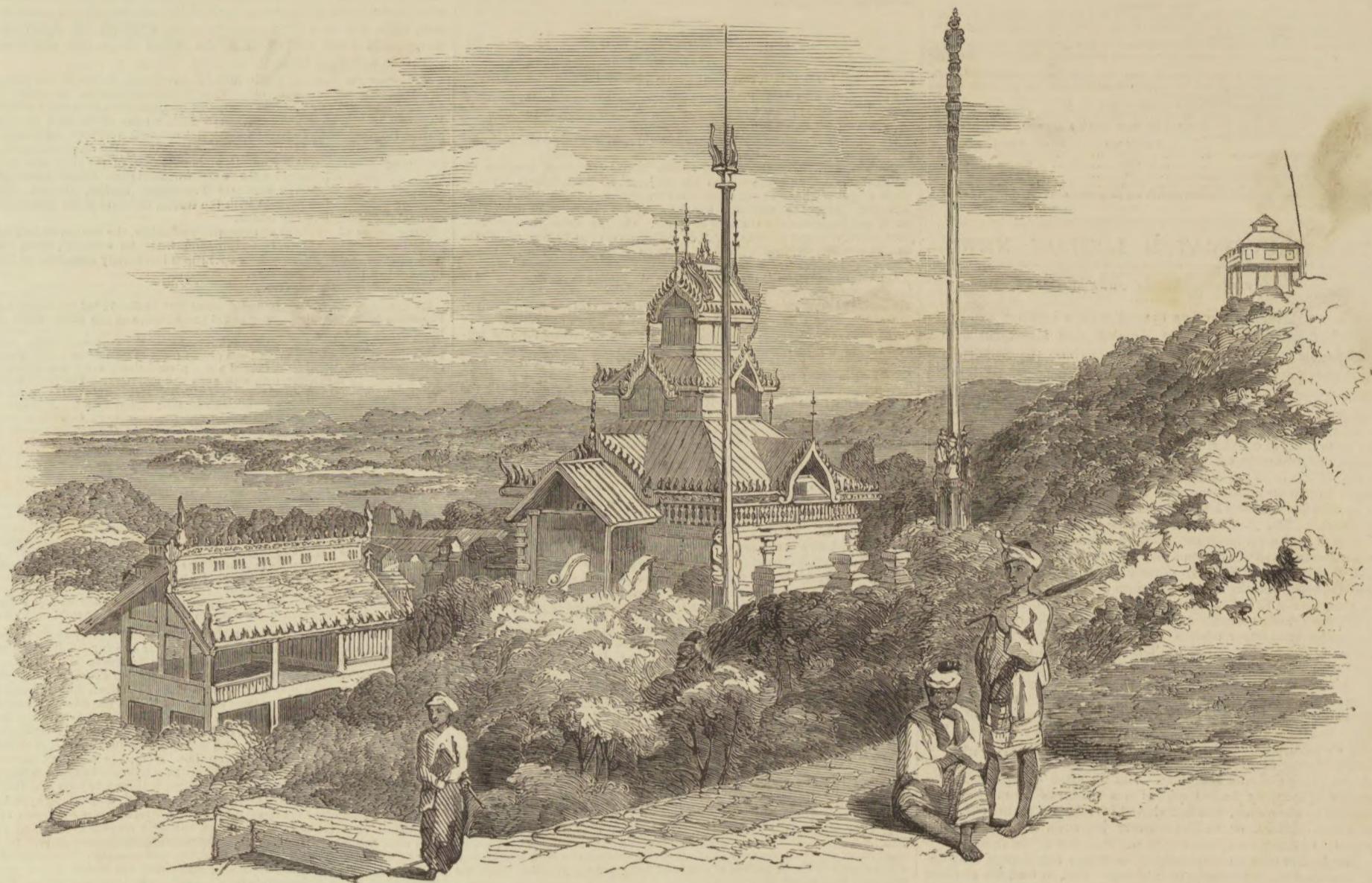
When the landing-place was cleared of the enemy, the troops, which were at hand, were landed from the steamers, and most gallantly drove the enemy before them, following them up the hill, and from position to position, meeting with considerable opposition from their musketry, but immediately driving them from, and getting possession of their guns. The town was at the same time cleared, the first to make his escape being the Governor. The place was entirely in our possession a little after eight A.M., but the last of the troops did not return to the big pagoda, where the general had established his head-quarters, till about one P.M.

The casualties were very few. A havildar of the 26th Madras Native Infantry and a private of her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish being the only two dangerously wounded, and fifteen Europeans slightly so. The loss of the enemy is not known, for they removed all their dead and wounded; but it must have been considerable, for the fire from the steamers was very sharp, and continued for some time.

After the capture of Martaban the troops re-embarked and proceeded to the Rangoon River, where, with the Madras contingent, they joined the Bengal force and proceeded up the river to Rangoon.

The operations against Rangoon were begun on Easter Sunday, the 11th, when the entire squadron proceeded up the river, not intending, however, to commence operations on that day; but the steamers towing the transports having taken them higher up than was intended, they came within range of the river batteries of the Burmese, which immediately opened upon them, and a reply was inevitable. A terrific cannonade was then commenced on both sides, the steamers opening their broadsides on the river face of the Burmese works on both banks of the river, and entirely demolishing them, both at Rangoon and Dalla. Her Majesty's ship *Serpent* then proceeded up to Kemmendine, upon the works at which place she opened fire; but the return was so severe, and the enemy's guns so well served, that the brig was obliged to haul off, and send down the river for aid, when two war steamers were sent up to her assistance. With these the Kemmendine batteries were silenced; and a landing having been effected, the enemy deserted the works, which were occupied by sailors and marines from the ships, and European troops. During the cannonade and shelling on Sunday, besides the destruction of the Burmese works on the river face, the enemy suffered great loss by the explosion of their powder magazine, a shell from one of our guns falling on it and causing it to blow up with terrific force. On Monday, the 12th, the land operations commenced, the troops effecting their debarkation under the protection of the ships' guns, and all the boats of the squadron being employed in effecting the landing. Here the brunt of the work commenced, as it was necessary, soon after landing, to attack and capture a strong stockade a short distance in shore, where the enemy fought most gallantly and caused considerable loss to our force. On Tuesday, the 13th, there was a pause, which was occasioned by the unavoidable delay in landing the heavy guns from the ships, the last of which did not arrive in the camp, if we may so call the bivouac of the troops, till midnight on the 13th. On the 14th, in the morning, the entire force broke ground, and advanced towards the great pagoda stockade, throwing out skirmishers, the Burmese also fighting well in their fashion, and knocking over many of our men. Nothing, however, could check the advance of our soldiers, seconded by a tremendous fire of artillery, and they advanced rapidly but steadily towards the pagoda stockade, taking some minor ones in their forward movement. At length, towards noon, it was resolved to make the general assault, and it was accordingly effected by all arms with the greatest spirit and intrepidity, on the north-east angle of the pagoda

SKETCHES IN BURMAH.



THIEN, OR SACRED TEMPLE, AND ZAYAT.

ncurred up to the 31st of March, with a notice that he will be charged at the rate of £10,000 a day for the expedition till he comes to terms. The present strength of the expedition is about 6000 troops, 16 or 17 steamers (all but two armed), four or five transports, a line of battle ship, a 44-gun frigate, and a brig of war.

If operations on a larger scale are required after the rains everything will be in readiness with reference to such a contingency. The Governor-General has stopped all leave of absence, furloughs, and retirements in the armies of Bombay and Madras. The order extends to the officers of the Bengal army, but not to its Sepoys—a tacit acknowledgment that the latter are of no use for foreign service. The troops of the minor Presidencies, however, are eager to supply their place, and are sufficiently numerous to do so without inconvenience. It is mentioned *en passant*, as another melancholy instance of the small dependence that can be placed on the Bengal native troops, that in the neighbourhood of Peshawur, on the 31st of March, Lieutenant Tottenham, with the 5th troop of the 7th Bengal Light Cavalry, having succeeded in getting between

a party of the Momunds and the hills, immediately ordered the charge, and set the example by dashing through them himself, but was only followed by the subahdar of the troop and a single trumpeter. No reason is assigned for the dastardly conduct of the whole troop, who, it is said, had an opportunity of striking a blow more severe than any the Momunds have yet felt. This instance is not, unfortunately, a singular one: it was only a few weeks previously, that a party of regular cavalry, on their way from Kohat to Peshawur, surrendered their horses and arms to a party of Affreedees without sustaining a wound or striking a blow.

From other parts of India we learn that that most troublesome district, the north-west frontier near Peshawur, is in an unsettled state, and Sir Colin Campbell had some severe skirmishing, on April 15, with a body of Momunds some 4000 or 5000 strong.

It is reported from Cabul, that the people of Kohistan have rebelled against Dhost Mohamed, and worsted a body of his troops. The Dhost's youngest son had marched against the rebels with one regiment of infantry and two of cavalry, with four guns. Gholan Hyder Khan was

expected to leave Cabul about the 25th, with a strong force for the occupation of Herat.

The state of the Nizam's territories continues bad. The Government is unable to realise its revenue, and credit is at an end. The country is covered with predatory bands of Rohillas.

Apprehensions of further Mopla disturbances in Malabar were entertained.

The Governor-General was in Calcutta, but the circumstance of the Commanders-in-Chief of Bengal and Madras being respectively at Simla and the Neilgherry Hills at such a juncture as the present is much commented on.

We annex five Views from the seat of the war.

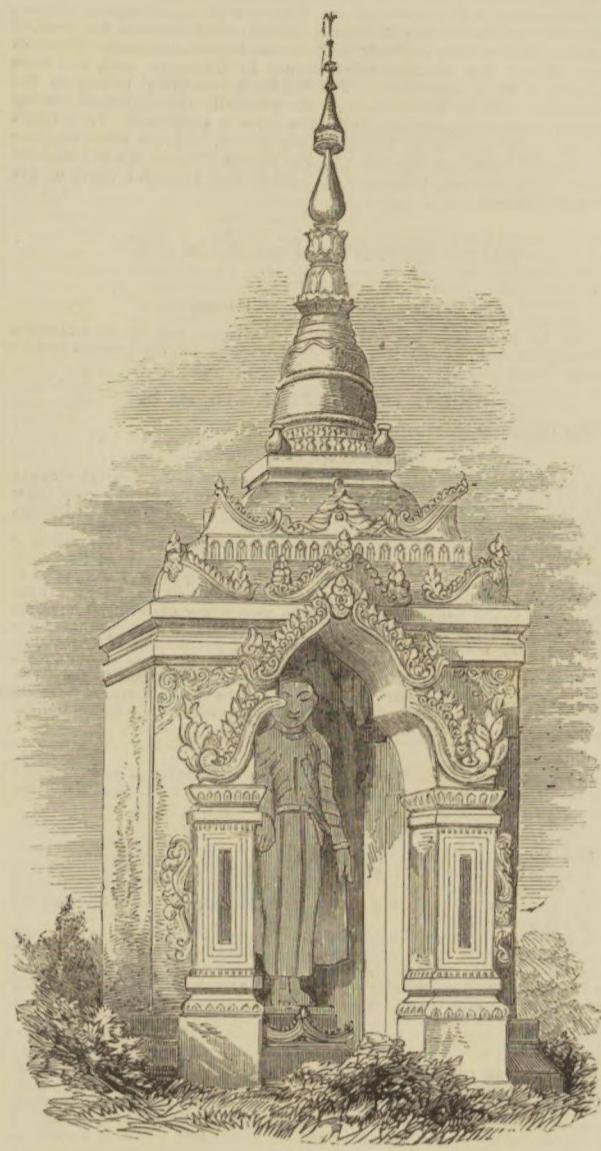
BURMESE TEMPLES.

First is a View of a Thien, or Temple for depositing Burmese Deities and a Zayat. The Thien is the building in the centre, with its sacred



VIEW ON THE SYNE RIVER WITH BURMESE RACE-BOAT.

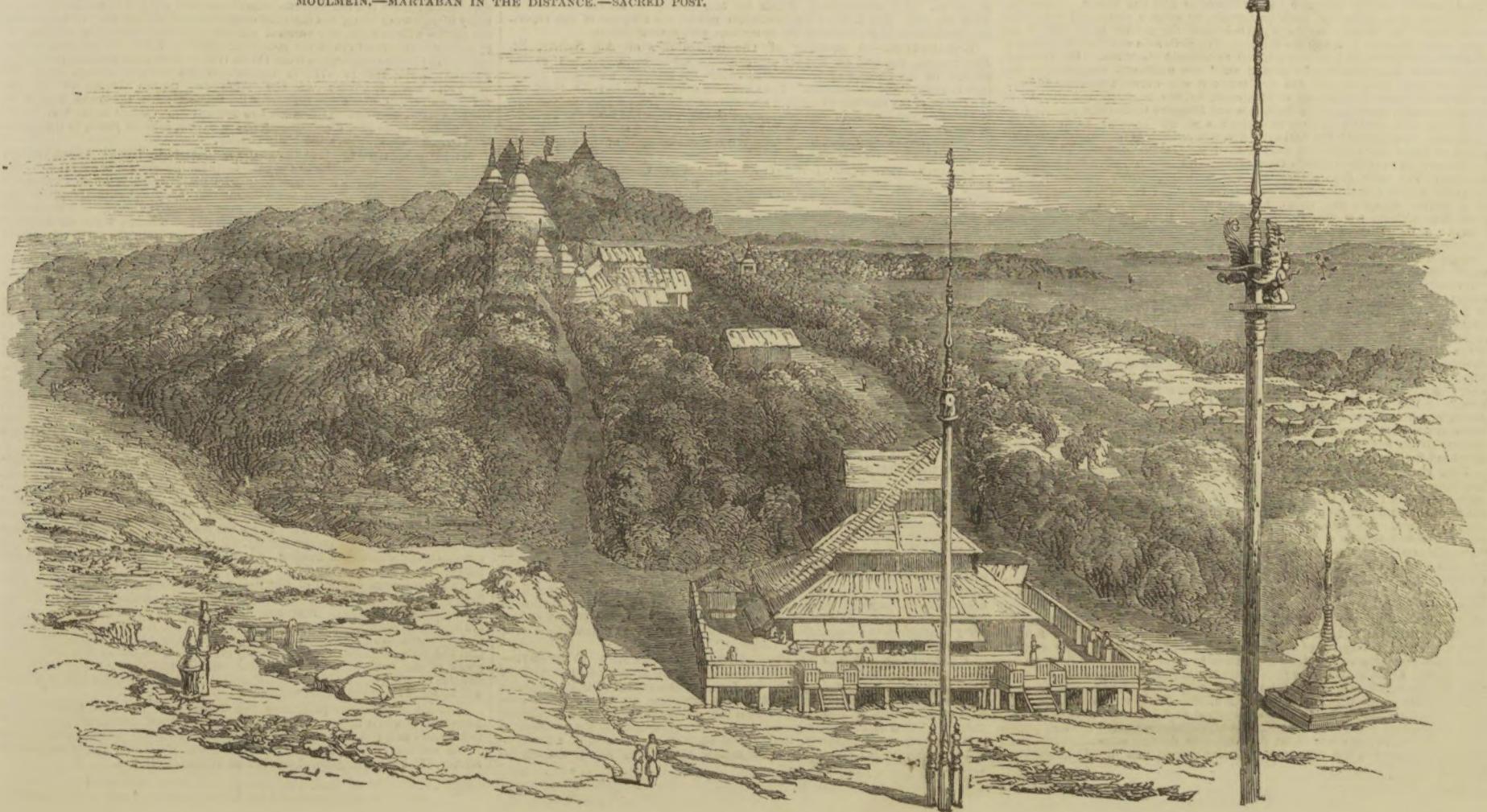
SKETCHES IN BURMAH.



posts; and the Zayat is the building on the left, used principally as a place from which the priests can harangue the assembled congregation. Upon the opposite page, also, is a Temple at Moulmein; it contains an image of their deity, Guadama: it is built of brick, faced with chunam. The pagodas are always surrounded by temples of this description. Next is a

VIEW ON THE SYNE, WITH BURMESE RACE-BOAT.
This represents some curiously picturesque rocks that rise abruptly from a plain on the banks of the river Syne, about twenty miles north of Moulmein. They are covered with shrubs and trees, and are so steep that they are nearly inaccessible; nevertheless, the Burmese priests have managed to erect a pagoda on the very summit of the highest rock, and it is said to have been built by means of religious penances inflicted upon the inhabitants—every Burman performing such penance being compelled to scale the rock with a few bricks and some mortar secured on his back. In the foreground is one of the Burmese race-boats. It is supposed to have just passed its opponent; and the three figures standing up and boasting that they can beat them without their rowing, or rather paddling.

MOULMEIN AND MARTABAN.
This View is taken from the steps of the principal pagoda, and shows



part of Moulmein, with Martaban in the distance. In the foreground, on the left, is one of the sacred posts which are always erected in the vicinity of the temples; and on the right is the house of the chief priest at Moulmein.

BURMESE SCHOOL.

In this Sketch is seen a Burmese school; and a highly amusing scene it is to see one in full operation, for, like some of our European systems, every boy vociferates in a loud voice at the same moment the word or sentence that is to be learned; and as the Burmese language possesses most strange and unaccountable sounds to European ears, the noise created is most discordant. The teachers invariably belong to the priesthood, and the lessons taught are generally few and simple, being confined to reading, spelling, and a few rules in arithmetic. Their books are made of the leaves of the palmyra tree, and are sewn together between two pieces of bamboo. In the middle distance is a hill studded with white pagodas, commanding distant and beautiful views of the river Martaban.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships assembled after the Whitsun recess, and having received a few petitions, and read the Representative Peers (Scotland) Bill a second time on the motion of Lord REDESDALE, immediately adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met after the Whitsun recess.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

A conversation on the state of public business in the house occurred between the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER and Sir J. GRAHAM, in which the latter pressed on the Government the necessity of stating what measures they meant to go on with, and what to throw over this session.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER intimated, that, for the convenience of the members from Ireland, he meant to postpone the Maynooth question from the next day (Friday) to Tuesday next. He added, that it was his intention to state, on Monday next, the views of the Government generally with regard to the conduct of public business, and he would reserve any observations he might have to make in reply to the inquiries of Sir James Graham until then. He would now merely say he did not despair of being able to effectually accomplish this session all the business that was absolutely necessary. It was not his wish to depreciate the fullest discussion on the items brought forward in the Committee of Supply, but he appealed to hon. members not to press any questions which had no particular reference to the vote under consideration.

MR. MATHER.

In reply to Mr. Osborne, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he would lay the papers connected with the case of Mr. Mather on the table of the House to-morrow.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, Mr. BERNAL in the chair. The first vote, of £113,476 for the repairs of Royal Palaces and public buildings, &c., was agreed to, after some opposition by Mr. W. Williams, and a short discussion, in which Mr. Hamilton explained the various items of which the vote was composed.

Several other votes of the miscellaneous estimates were agreed to, amongst which were £32,000 for secret service money; £159,123 for the maintenance of prisoners in county gaols, in philanthropic institutions, and in lunatic asylums, and for the removal of convicts; £101,041 for the transportation of convicts, and £223,587 for the convict establishments in the colonies.—Adjourned.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The second report of the Select Committee on Ventilation and Lighting of the House of Commons has been issued. The committee allude to the differences between Sir Charles Barry and Dr. Reid, and are of opinion that, as regards future management, the entire responsibility of ventilating and lighting the House and its appendages should be confided to one competent person under the direction and supervision of the Board of Works; and, with a view to secure proper attention to any complaints that may arise, a committee should be named, at the commencement of each session, to confer with the Board of Works upon any measure that may appear necessary to remove such complaints.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.—A Government bill has been printed to alter and amend certain acts relating to the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown. The object of the bill is to enable the commissioners in a number of matters to exercise a discretionary power in dealing with the property of the Crown, so as to facilitate arrangements, &c.

LORD LANSDOWNE.—A number of the friends and admirers of Lord Lansdowne have requested his Lordship to sit for his bust, as a testimony of respect for his public character during a long course of parliamentary and official life. The address has been signed, as we hear, by above 140 persons, embracing various shades of political opinion.

HALIFAX SCHOOLS.—On Monday a great Sabbath-school demonstration took place in the Piece-hall, Halifax. In the area of this vast building were assembled nearly 21,000 teachers and scholars, with between 300 and 400 professional singers; and an orchestra, erected on the east side of the hall, was occupied by 500 instrumental performers. The galleries were filled with spectators; and the whole number of persons present was 30,000. The proceedings were commenced by the singing of the first of the appointed hymns, the effect of which was very impressive. After the second hymn, refreshments were distributed. In the course of an hour the third and fourth hymns were sung, and the proceedings terminated with the National Anthem.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN HOLYHEAD AND HOWTH.—The communication between England and Ireland, by means of the electric telegraph, has been accomplished. The telegraphic cable, which was manufactured at the gutta percha and India-rubber manufactory of Messrs. Newall and Co., London, is eighty miles in length, the width of the Channel between Holyhead and Howth being sixty-five miles. On Friday week the cable having been properly coiled on board the Dublin and Liverpool Steam-Packet Company's vessel *Britannia*, the operation of sinking the telegraph commenced, the Admiralty steamer *Prospero* having joined as pilot and tender. However, when about four miles had been performed, so great a strain fell upon the cable, that it was broken completely across, and the portion sunk had to be raised again in order to repair the fracture. The *Britannia* was therefore obliged to return to raise the broken part, and re-connect the wires. On Tuesday last, however, the operation of "paying out" the cable was completed in the most successful manner, and the first message was transmitted from Howth, across the Channel, at half-past eight o'clock in the evening, and an answer instantaneously received. The *Britannia* and *Prospero* made their second start from Holyhead shortly after two o'clock A.M. on Tuesday morning, the *Britannia* "paying out" the cable steadily, and constantly testing, by the indicators on board and ashore, the perfection of the communication. The voyage was unmarked by any incident of importance, and was, happily, free from any accident. The cable fell so straight, and sank so evenly, that only three miles more than the straight line across the Channel were payed out. This, in a course of sixty-five miles, is really extraordinary. A few minutes after three o'clock P.M. the vessels were sighted from Howth, and at eight o'clock P.M. the *Prospero* entered Howth Harbour, the *Britannia* lying outside, near the island of Ireland's Eye, through the channel near which the cable was subsequently brought to shore by boat. The moment the *Britannia* had arrived at her destination, and communicated the fact to Holyhead that the Irish shore was reached, the final grand test was applied to the telegraphic cable by connecting the wire with one of the ship's loaded guns, and passing the word "Fire!" to Holyhead. The answer was the immediate discharge of the gun on board the *Britannia*. The hour was then just half-past eight. The works had been performed in little more than 18 hours. Messages were now rapidly interchanged, and a salute of the *Britannia*'s gun fired from Holyhead. A letter had arrived in Dublin, directed to a gentleman who had left for Holyhead by the mid-day steamer, and whose presence was immediately required in London. A message was sent to seek him out. Within half an hour he was discovered, and he responded "I am here." "You are wanted in London." "I shall start by the next train." Another hour and the cable was ashore, the connexion completed with the land-wires, and the indicators at the Dublin terminus of the Drogheda Railway, in Amiens-street, were conversing with those at the terminus of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, in Holyhead.

THE ESCAPE OF THOMAS F. MEAGHER.—The Dublin *Nation* of last Saturday says:—"The Colonial Government have offered a reward for the apprehension of Thomas Meagher. Here is an extract from the letter of an officer of the 99th regiment:—Hobart Town, Jan. 25.—Meagher has escaped from this place. It is not as yet known where he has gone to. He gave up his ticket of leave before he went. This is the description that was in the *Gazette*:—'From his residence, near the Dog's Head, Lake Sorrell, in the district of Campbell Town, on the 3d of January, Thomas Francis Meagher, per *Swift*, tried at Clovelly, 21st October, 1848—life—a law student, 5 feet 9 inches, age 28, complexion fair, hair brown, eyes light blue, native place city of Waterford. Reward £2, or such lesser sum as may be determined upon by the convicting magistrate.' Certainly the reward is not much. I think he has got away safe."

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—A few days ago, a little boy, about three years of age, the son of Benjamin Davies, ostler, of Cardigan, was playing near Cardigan Mill, when by some accident he fell into the mill-stream, which at this place runs with great rapidity, and enters a subterranean passage made under the public roadway, and, after proceeding underground for about fifty yards, falls into the river Mwidan. When the child fell into the stream not the slightest hopes were entertained that he would be saved, on account of the long underground passage; but, to the amazement of every person who saw it, he reappeared in about four minutes floating some distance down the river, the force of the mill stream having carried him rapidly through the passage.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—On Wednesday evening Mr. L. Arnoux, of Stoke-upon-Trent, delivered a lecture, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, upon the ceramic manufactures. After giving a history of this manufacture, and referring to its present condition and prospects in this country, he said that nature had provided England with all the materials necessary for the potter's art, and at present the annual produce of our potteries was estimated at two millions sterling. 185 factories, employing 60,000 persons, were engaged in the manufacture, 133 of these being congregated in North Staffordshire. 84 million pieces were annually exported to almost all parts of the world. Of the 185 factories engaged in the manufacture of earthenware, 24 were engaged in that of soft porcelain, the greatest part of the produce being sold in this country, as the exports did not exceed £60,000. The French had 70 manufactories of hard porcelain, and their exports of this article had doubled in the short space of five years. There were about 40 manufactories of porcelain in the Zollverein, Saxony, and Austria. While, however, he bore witness to the improvement which had taken place in consequence of the Great Exhibition, he emphatically dwelt upon the necessity of devoting increased attention to the application of sound principles of art and design to the manufacture, in order successfully to maintain a competition with other nations in its higher branches. A vote of thanks was very cordially given to the lecturer.

PHILANTHROPIST INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday a quarterly court of the governors and subscribers to this institution, which was founded in 1778 for the reformation of juvenile offenders, was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of transacting the usual business of the corporation; Mr. William Gladstone in the chair. The report, which was very satisfactory, stated that the number of boys admitted during the past year was 74, of which number there had emigrated or otherwise been discharged 71; 23 boys had been received from Millbank Prison under conditional pardons, commuting their sentences of transportation; and 8 others had been received under a similar pardon from the Westminster Bridewell. The number of boys in the school at the commencement of the past year was 96, and there are at the present time 99. It is the intention of the committee to increase the number of boys from 100 to 200; and the average cost per head, exclusive of emigration expenses, will sink from £32 to £25 per annum. The total receipts for the past year had been £16,139 13s. 10d.; and after the necessary expenses had been defrayed there was left a balance in hand of £223 4s. Some routine business having been transacted, the meeting separated.

LONDON HOSPITAL.—The quarterly Court of Governors of this institution was held on Wednesday; but, owing to the number present not being sufficient to constitute a court, the meeting was postponed. It appeared from the books of the hospital, that during the past quarter 921 in-patients had been discharged, of whom 565 had been cured, and 356 relieved; 65 of the inpatients had died, and 316 were at present in the wards of the hospital; the number of out-patients on the books was 2026. It further appeared that a legacy of £919 had been bequeathed to the hospital by the late Captain Bean.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.—The anniversary festival of this institution, established in 1808, and incorporated in 1815, for supporting and educating the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines, natives of Scotland, who have died or been disabled in the service of their country, and of indigent Scotch parents, resident in London, was celebrated by a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday evening. His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry presided, supported by about 100 friends of the charity. The subscription announced in the course of the evening amounted to about £650, including £100 from the noble chairman, in addition to £800 formerly subscribed by him. During the evening Angus M'Kay, the Queen's piper, with the piper and juvenile band of the asylum, played a variety of national marches and other tunes with great spirit.

METROPOLITAN SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The eighth annual meeting of the metropolitan Sunday schools was held on Tuesday evening in the large room at Exeter-hall, where nearly 3000 children, from various schools connected with the Church of England Sunday School Institute, were present. The chair was taken by the Right Hon. the Earl of Waldegrave. After a short prayer an appropriate collect was sung by the united body present, the grand organ accompanying the youthful vocalists. The noble chairman then addressed the children, and the Rev. Messrs. Rogers, Nolan, and Power subsequently delivered addresses. Before the conclusion of the evening's proceedings the National Anthem was sung with great effect. During the evening the children were regaled with a large supply of buns.

HOXTON RAGGED SCHOOLS.—On Tuesday night the friends and supporters of the Hoxton Ragged Schools held a meeting in the schoolroom, Hammond-square—Mr. Goody in the chair—for the purpose of offering thanks to Almighty God that he had so far favoured the exertions of the friends of the charity that it was now out of debt. The meeting was addressed by the chairman, the Rev. Mr. Symmonds, and others. A subscription was recommended for the purpose of building dormitories in connexion with the schools, so as to make them thoroughly reformatory.

CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, HATTON-GARDEN.—On Wednesday afternoon the quarterly meeting of the friends and governors of this institution was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of receiving the report of the progress of the charity. The chairman (the Rev. Thomas Gregory, M.A.) said that he had been in communication with his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had in the kindest terms conferred upon the institution the distinguished honour of becoming its patron. It was stated that there were at present 731 patients upon the books.

BRITISH BENEFICENT INSTITUTION.—The anniversary festival of this institution was held on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms. Lord Erskine consented to preside in the absence of the Earl of Shaftesbury. From the report it appeared that the object of the institution was "to afford permanent incomes of £30 a year to the widows and unmarried daughters of clergymen, military and naval officers, members of the learned professions, professors of the fine arts, bankers, merchants, and others of a superior station in society," and to erect a college of residences for the reception of annuitants; and it was stated that thirteen annuitants had already been admitted to the benefits of the charity. In the course of the evening subscriptions were announced amounting in the aggregate to about £1500.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The annual general meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held on Tuesday, in the Hanover-square Rooms; Lord Hatherton in the chair. Among those present were the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Lanesborough, the Vicomte de Valmer, Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., &c. The report gave a favourable account of the proceedings and position of the society. The auxiliary societies continue their exertions, and one had recently been established at Salisbury, of which the Bishop was president. The committee had under consideration the necessity for extending the act (applicable only to the metropolis and its vicinity) with respect to driving dogs in carts, but had not thought it judicious at present to bring forward a measure on the subject. The receipts for the year (including the balance in hand last year) were £1816 8s. 1d.; expenditure, £1263 8s. 3d., leaving a balance in hand of £552 19s. 10d. The Earl of Lanesborough moved the adoption of the report. Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., seconded the resolution, with several others.

EMIGRATION.—A meeting of the inhabitants of All Saints, St. John's wood, was held on Monday night in the school-room attached to the church, for the purpose of adopting measures for assisting their poor neighbours to emigrate to the colonies. The chair was filled by the Rev. Mr. Maddock, the rector of the district, who called attention to the objects of the meeting, and impressed upon his hearers the propriety of assisting their less favoured brethren to leave the country. Resolutions in support of the object of the meeting, and in favour of the appointment of local committees throughout the kingdom to assist emigration, were agreed to.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The adjourned special meeting of this company was held on Wednesday, at the railway station, Euston-square, to consider a bill to enable the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company to extend their railway to Birkenhead, to amend the acts relating to the company, and for other purposes. Mr. G. C. Glyn, M.P., who was in the chair, moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—"That the bill now proposed and read to the meeting be, and the same is, hereby approved, subject to such modifications and alterations as shall be made therein by Parliament and assented to by the directors of this company."

REGENT'S CANAL COMPANY.—The usual half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors in the above undertaking was held on Wednesday, at the company's offices, City-road Basin; the most noble the Marquis of Salisbury in the chair. The report, which was adopted, stated that the committee had entered into contracts for the execution of the works required for the enlargement of the Brent Reservoir, and for the jetties and other erections at the Limehouse Dock, which works are to be completed in the course of the present year. The excavation for extending the Limehouse Dock had been greatly retarded, but it was now available for the accommodation of ships. The profits of the company in the last half-year being £12,941 19s. 2d., together with the balance of £608 11s. 8d., remaining on the preceding account (making an amount of £13,450 10s. 10d.), were sufficient for a dividend of 11s. 6d. per share; but it was deemed prudent to recommend to the proprietors that the dividend be not greater than that declared in December last, namely, 10s. per share, thus leaving a surplus of £1816 10s. 10d. towards the dividend for the next half-year.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—The first annual meeting of this society was held on Wednesday, at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars-bridge; Mr. J. Gover in the chair. From the statements made in the course of the proceedings, it appeared that 1176 shares had been subscribed for in the first year, which now amounted to 1300. The report stated that "The directors have much pleasure in reporting the business done during the first twelve months. The issue of shares since the formation of the society to April 30, 1852, has been 1176. In the deposit department numerous sums have been received, varying from £5 to £700, upon which 4 per cent. per annum interest has been paid. The advances made to members upon the security of property mortgaged to the society amounted to £11,136 10s. 220 agents have been appointed in different parts of the kingdom."

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The twenty-third half-yearly meeting of this company was held in the offices in Leadenhall-street, on Saturday last. Sir James Matheson, Bart., M.P., the chairman of the company, being prevented from attending the meeting in consequence of severe indisposition, Captain Samuel Thornton, R.N., was called to the chair. The report, which gave a most favourable account of the proceedings and prospects of the company, having been adopted, a dividend of 4 per cent. clear of income-tax for the half-year ending the 31st of March last was declared.

NATIONAL SHIPWRECK INSTITUTION.—On Thursday the special meeting of this company was held at the office, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. T. Wilson in the chair—when some formal business having been transacted, a reward of £4 10s. was voted to three coastguard men, who, at the risk of their lives, saved three of the crew—the other fifteen being drowned—of the vessel *Amy*, of London, which was wrecked a short time since in Barry's Cove, on the coast of Cork.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.—On Wednesday, before the adjournment of the Parliamentary committee that is now sitting to investigate the merits of the several electric telegraph companies that are before the public, an interesting experiment was made to show the rapidity, precision, and perfection with which an express despatch now daily passes between London and York. For this purpose, at short notice, the telegraph wires communicating from the central office in the Strand with the lobby of the House of Commons were brought up the winding staircase into the committee-room, and there attached to an instrument on the table. Notice was simultaneously given to some one hundred intermediate stations to keep the electric line clear for a special despatch. The committee, with the *Times* in hand, requested the telegraph worker to tell his colleague at York, 290 miles, to send up the fourth advertisement in the fourth column of that paper, Mr. Baldock, one of the members, timing the transit. In fifteen seconds after the request was sent the advertisement in question was forwarded from York and read off, without an error, on the face of the instrument, in the committee-room, in two minutes and a fraction, to the great gratification of all present, the manipulator stating that had it not been for the hurried arrangements it might have been accomplished in one minute, and at a cost but slightly more than that paid for the advertisement in the paper.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.—The eighth annual conference of this body was held on Wednesday, at the office of the association, Tottenham-court-road; Mr. G. A. Fleming, President, in the chair. From the annual report it appeared that the central committee considered the ultimate result of the attempt to establish a uniform list of prices in the Wolverhampton plate trade to be important, and, as regarded the great principle at issue, most satisfactory. The appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Erie to the Court of Queen's Bench had decided beyond cavil the legality of the association, and proved that while it kept within the strict letter of its constitution it could be made a powerful means of protecting the interests of labour. In Walsall the association had aided the saddlers in establishing a list of prices equal to those paid in Birmingham, by which a cause of great discontent and frequent disputes had been destroyed, and the men benefited to the amount of 25 per cent. on their former prices. At Stavely, Westmorland, the central committee had succeeded by means of arbitration in amicably terminating a dispute arising out of the introduction of new machinery. Subsequently, however, the principal employers in the bobbin-making trade presented a document to their workmen, which they were required to sign, and which pledged them to withdraw from the association; and, as in many similar cases, the men were forced to submit. The central committee believed, from past experience, confirmed by the recent result of the Amalgamated Engineers' strike, that the time has come for the entire abandonment of strikes and turn-outs as a means of protecting labour. At the close of the last year, Mr. T. S. Duncombe resigned the office of president, as he intended in future to devote himself wholly to his Parliamentary duties, and Mr. Fleming, the treasurer, was elected to the vacancy until the annual conference. By the balance sheet it appeared that the income for the year was £983 3s. 4d.; expenditure, £974 3s. 4d.

METROPOLIS WATER SUPPLY.—The following are the new additional provisions proposed to be inserted in the Government Water Bill:—

1. First commissioner of works to appoint persons to report on the proposed new sources of supply.
2. Before taking water from new sources, notice to be given to the first commissioner, who may appoint persons to report on same.
3. First commissioner to hear and determine on report or complaint; and the order of first commissioner is to be binding, if not appealed from to Secretary of State, whose order is to be binding on the company when laid before Parliament.
4. If the order is not complied with

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

GRAND REVIEW IN HYDE PARK.—On Wednesday morning the whole of the enrolled out-pensioners of Chelsea College, amounting to about 2500, with their bands, under the command of Colonel Tulloch, were reviewed in Hyde Park. At eleven o'clock his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by his staff, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and a number of noblemen and gentlemen, entered the ground, which was kept by a battalion of the Cold-stream Guards, and rode along the line, the men presenting arms, and the band playing the National Anthem. His Royal Highness and the distinguished party then took up their position towards the Marble Arch, and the battalions marched by in slow and quick time. The divisions were moved into the hollow, and the manoeuvres of a field day gone through with great precision. The firing was carried on with great rapidity, and the different charges of the battalions very well got through. At the close of the review the troops were again formed into line, and saluted his Royal Highness and staff as they left the ground. There could not have been less than 30,000 or 40,000 persons present.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE AT QUEENSTOWN (CORK).—An iron screw lighthouse has just been completed in the centre of the basin at Queenstown; and, from its peculiar and scientific construction, there is little doubt it will stand the power of wave and wind. Singular to say, it has been built by a blind gentleman (Mr. Mitchell, of Belfast). It is to serve as a beacon, day and night, to warn vessels of the mud-bank inside the harbour's mouth.

THE FLEET AT QUEENSTOWN.—Orders have been received at Cork from the Admiralty to have additional moorings laid down for eleven men-of-war—the Channel fleet—which are to visit Queenstown Harbour during the progress of the Exhibition of Irish Manufactures and Productions, which is to be opened on the 10th instant by the Lord-Lieutenant.

SIR HARRY SMITH.—This gallant officer landed at Portsmouth on Sunday evening, about six o'clock, from the steam frigate *Gladiator*. At his hotel he was visited by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Thomas Briggs. On Monday morning he received visits from Lieutenant-General Lord F. Fitzclarence and other distinguished officers. A meeting, convened under the auspices of the Mayor, assembled at four o'clock in the Sessions-house, at which a congratulatory address was presented to Sir Harry, who acknowledged the honour done to him, and explained the difficulties he had to encounter in the Kaffir war, and took a general view of the campaigns in which he had been engaged, and the prospects of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. The speech of the veteran commander was throughout most enthusiastically cheered. In the evening Sir Harry entertained a select party, consisting of the officers of the *Gladiator*, Rear-Admiral Wauis, Captain Morris, &c., at the George Hotel.

The 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), dismounted, embarked at the North Wall, Dublin, on Tuesday, at eight o'clock A.M., for Herne Bay, from which they proceeded to Canterbury, there to remain until required to embark for India, to relieve the 3rd Light Dragoons. The Carabiniers will probably embark for India in about three weeks from the present time. They are to serve as light cavalry.

THE SHIPS ON THE ICE.—SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

The Admiralty has published this week several documents lately received and bearing on this subject. Amongst them is a letter from Mr. John S. Lynch, dated from Prescott, Canada, May 11th, 1852, and addressed to the "Collector of Customs, port of Prescott, Canada," in which he states that he was the only passenger on board the brig *Renovation* in April, 1851, from Limerick to Quebec, and bears testimony to the truth of the statements made by the master, Edward Coward, and the chief mate, Robert Simpson, as to having seen, as already described, about the 18th or 20th April, 1851, two vessels on an iceberg in the vicinity of the coast of Newfoundland, supposed to be Sir John Franklin's missing ships, the *Erebus* and *Terror*. He says:—"The reason which prevented Captain Coward attempting any communication by boat was, he did not think himself justified in risking the loss of the vessel, when, from illness, he was not able to give assistance, by commands or otherwise, and two of his best men and a grown-up apprentice confined to their hammocks with dysentery. Had a boat been manned, there would not have been hands enough on board to manage the brig, and all appearance of thick, bad weather coming on." The other papers communicate the testimony of Mr. Coward, the master of the *Renovation*, and of William Lambden and James Figgins, apprentices on board that vessel, all corroborative of the statement of the supposed discovery of two ships imbedded in the iceberg; but Mr. Coward says, he believed at the time, and believes still, that they were Greenlandmen abandoned. It is somewhat remarkable that the log-book of the *Renovation*, kept by the mate (Mr. Simpson), contains no mention whatever of the alleged facts.

Additional confirmatory evidence is also supplied by Mr. E. Lordntz, the master of a Mecklenburg brig—the *Doctor Kneip*—who, having sailed from Siligo with emigrants on April 3, 1851, had, on his arrival at New York, on the 4th of May, 1851, stated that he had met with a great deal of ice on the banks; he had also seen two vessels "abandoned and waterlogged." The exact date is not yet made out with sufficient accuracy, and it remains to be seen whether or not the *Doctor Kneip* was at the time in the position to which the two vessels would have drifted when released from the iceberg upon which they were seen by the crew of the *Renovation*.

The only corrective of all this assertion of facts is a suggestion in a letter from the President of the Chamber of Commerce at St John's, Newfoundland (Mr. Thomas), who asserts that it is "almost impossible that an iceberg of the magnitude and description spoken of by the crew of the *Renovation* could have passed along the coast from the north, and have reached the latitude of Cape Race, without having been seen by some of the numerous sailing vessels which constantly intersect the field ice in the months of March and April." This, however, as we have already said, is only a suggestion.

WRECKS.—The master of the *Lady Bannerman*, of Prince Edward Island, which has been locked in the ice all the winter off Margaree and Cheticapane, on the American coast, while off the latter place, having observed a large ship in the ice, about 20 miles from land, proceeded with part of his crew and some persons from the shore to the wreck. After a tedious and dangerous passage over the drifting ice, they succeeded in reaching the spot, and discovered the vessel to be the *Aberdeen*, of Liverpool, about 800 tons burthen, bound to Quebec. There were no persons on board, and all the boats belonging to her were gone, leaving the party to suppose that the crew had taken to them and were safe. About five miles from where the *Aberdeen* lay they observed another vessel: she was a schooner, embedded in the ice.

AUDACIOUS BURGLARY NEAR LIVERPOOL.—On Wednesday morning, about two o'clock, a daring burglary was committed at Lower House, West Derby, the residence of Mr. Owens. Six men had effected an entrance by crow-bars, and proceeded, with their faces covered with black crape, and armed with blunderbusses and pistols, to the bedroom of Mr. Owen, whom they brutally ill-used, and having secured the other inmates, they ransacked the premises, and took away a large quantity of plate, several watches, and about £80 in money. Some idea of the audacity of the miscreants may be formed from the fact that they opened the piano and began to play upon it. It is just possible that the musical talent evinced by the performer may furnish a clue to the detection of the gang.

A SOUND SLEEPER.—An adroit burglary has been effected at Dundee. Some villains effected an entrance into the house of Mr. Jonathan Renton, farmer, and besides ransacking the drawers, &c. succeeded in taking Mr. Renton's trousers from under his pillow while he was asleep, and emptying them of their contents consisting of £45 15s. 6d. Though Mr. Renton, his wife, and child, were in the bed from under the pillow of which his trousers were taken, it seems that not one of them was disturbed. Five pounds reward has been offered for information respecting the burglars.—*Leeds Mercury*.

ACCIDENT AT HAMPTON COURT.—On Monday last one of the vans belonging to Mr. Grainger, of Pentonville, drawn by two valuable horses, after discharging its passengers at Hampton Court Palace, was driven into the Thames for the purpose of washing the horses' feet, when it accidentally got into a hole, completely engulfing the van and horses. A little boy was inside at the time of the occurrence, and both he and the driver were, through the praiseworthy exertions of the holiday folks, rescued from a watery grave, but the horses becoming entangled in the harness, one of them was drowned before they could be drawn ashore.

A fatal accident occurred on Wednesday in the river, near the *Fisgard* flat-ship, stationed opposite the Woolwich Dockyard, by the upsetting of a boat, in which were three persons belonging to a brig, and one of them was drowned. Fortunately for the other two, one of the Woolwich steamboats was passing at the time, and saved their lives. The boat was run down by a schooner.

The buildings, stable, a wheat rick, two straw ricks, and a quantity of hay and fodder, were entirely consumed on Tuesday night, at Bath's Farm, situated about two miles and a half from Portsmouth, the property of Andrew Nance, Esq. The fire broke out about ten o'clock, and it is supposed originated from some carelessness in the use of a candle in the stable. The furniture was not insured, but the dead farming stock, the probable loss being £500, together with farm-buildings burnt, valued at £800, were both insured.

A serious accident has just taken place at the Penrhyn slate quarries. The workmen having made preparations for blasting, retired to place which they considered safe, but by the violence of the explosion a large mass of rock was thrown with great force to the spot where they had assembled. Two men were frightfully injured, and died soon afterwards. An old man had all his ribs dislocated, and several others have sustained severe injuries.

On Tuesday, Sarah Mills, aged 83 years, was accidentally killed as she was endeavouring to cross the carriage-way in the Bethnal-green-road. A horse and cart, belonging to Mr. Bryant, of Prince's-square, New-road, knocked her down, and one of the wheels of the latter passed over her body. Her death was almost instantaneous. On the same day, a man in the employment of Messrs. Cottrell, the coal-merchants, while sitting upon the side of a coal-wagon, near Brixton Church, lost his balance and fell under the vehicle, the hind wheel of which passed over the lower part of his head, and completely destroyed his jaw. He was immediately conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he lies without hope of recovery.

Only 20 public acts of Parliament received the Royal assent, and 34 local acts, in the present session, which commenced on the 3d of February—just four months.

The south-eastern portion of Old Verulam, the well-known site of the celebrated Verulamium of Roman Britain, has been bought by a freehold building society, and is already marked out for excavations for houses.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COLONNA.—A private communication shall be forwarded shortly. R D M.—The Problem in question looks difficult; but, as you have sent no solution, and we have some misgivings as to the integrity of the diagram, we shall be glad to receive another copy.

J C W.—One of them was given in our Number for May 22.

M E R and **B S M**—Mr. Bolton's fine Problem, No 435, cannot be solved in less than the number of moves specified.

R H. Canada.—They shall be examined.

I ONIDES.—In taking the Black Kt Pawn in passing, White places his Pawn on Black's Kt 3d; how can the Black King when he captures that Pawn be in check of the adverse Queen?

T H. Bedford.—It has many lively points, but it is not sufficiently up to the mark for publication.

G H. V L. AMATEUR.—M. India; G T V, Cincinnati; Aroux, P, Hamburg; OTHO.—They are under consideration, and shall be reported on speedily.

M D.—It is absolutely necessary, if you are anxious to have your communications noticed the same week, that you forward them by Tuesday.

MAJOR J. St Petersburg.—Received with hearty thanks. The concluding article on the Bishop's gambit shall appear as you request.

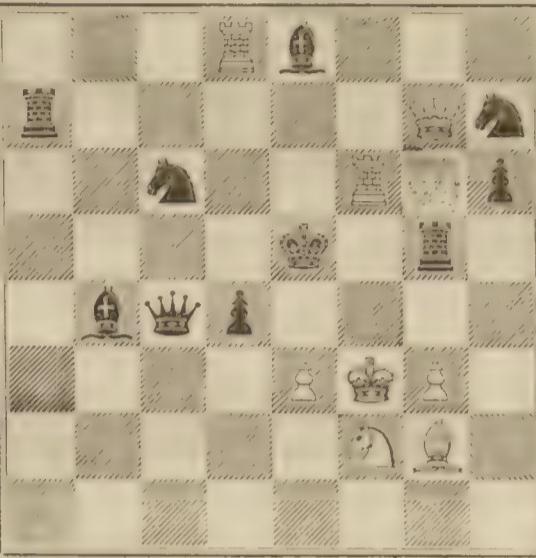
N.—Much too easy for our columns.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 435.—by R D M, Observer, Philo-Chess, S-y, M P, L D, R P, Argus, Sub, are correct.

PROBLEM No. 437.

By E. B. C., of Princeton.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Lively specimen of the Evans Gambit occurring in the match won by the elder PRINCE OCHROSSOFF, of Mr. BIHN.

(Evans Gambit.)

WHITE (Prince O.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Prince O.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. B takes Q P	B to K 3d
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	13. B to Q Kt 6th (ch)	(a) K to B sq
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	14. Kt to K Kt 3th	B to Q 2d
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Q Kt P	15. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q R 4th	16. Q B to Q R 3d	Kt to K Kt sq (b)
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	17. K B takes Q P	P to K B 3d
7. Castles	Kt to K B 3d	18. Q to K R 5th	P to K Kt 3d
8. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	19. It takes Kt (c)	P takes Q
9. P takes P in passing	P takes P	20. R to K B 7th	(double ch)
10. R to K sq (ch)	Q Kt to K 2d	21. R to K B 8th—Mate.	K to his sq
11. Q to K 2d	Q P to Q 6th		

(a) The attack is kept up in a way to prove that Prince Ochrosoff combines with uncommon aptitude for Chess, the inestimable advantage of a well-grounded knowledge of all the classic openings.

(b) Black may make a faint show of resistance, but the immense force his adversary is now enabled to direct against him renders a successful defence impossible.

(c) A very pretty climax to a very brilliant game.

CHESS ON THE CONTINENT.

The following remarkable game is part of a match played in Vienna between Mr. LOEWENTHAL and Mr. HANPE, the strongest player of that city.

(The Q Knight's Game.)

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. P to K 3d	K to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3d (a)	Kt to K B 3d	12. Kt to Q 7th	Kt to K B 6th (ch)
3. B to Q B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	13. K to K sq	Q B to Q Kt 2d (a)
4. B takes Kt P	P to Q Kt 3d	14. Kt takes K B	Q takes Kt
5. B to Q R 4th	B to Q B 4th (b)	15. K to K 2d	K to K R 4th
6. Castles	B to Q B 3d	16. P to K 3d	P to K 6th
7. Castles	P to Q 4th	17. Q P takes P	Kt to K 6th (dble ch)
8. Kt takes K P	P takes K P	18. K to R 2d	Kt to B 6th (ch)
9. Kt takes Q B P	Q to Q B 2d	19. K to Kt 2d	Q R to Q 6d
10. Kt takes Kt	Kt to his 5th (c)	20. R to K B 7th	
		(double ch)	
		And Black resigns.	

(a) A favourite mode of opening with Mr. Hanpe.

(b) This may be termed the Evans gambit au second.

(c) The game now becomes of singular interest, and the after play of Mr. Loewenthal will be found to deserve the highest praise.

(d) A daring and fine conception.

(e) Because he must now move his Queen to a square where she can be won by the Kt, giving discovered check.

Dashing skirmish between Mr. JENAY, one of the finest players in Vienna and another amateur of that city.

(French opening.)

BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (Mr. Jenay).	BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (Mr. Jenay).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	10. Kt to Q B 3d (a)	Kt to K B 5th (b)
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	11. P to K 3d	Kt takes K B P
3. P takes P	P takes P	12. Kt takes Kt	Kt to K B 5th (ch)
4. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	13. K to K sq	Kt to Q B 3d
5. B to Q 3d	B to Q 3d	14. B to K 3d	R takes Kt (ch)
6			



"SONGSTRESS," WINNER OF "THE OAKS," AT EPSOM, 1852.

"SONGSTRESS," WINNER OF THE OAKS.

"Songstress," with the same jockey (Frank Butler), wearing the identical jacket and cap in which he puled through on Daniel O'Rourke, won the Oaks on Friday week in gallant style by a length, the race being run in two seconds less time than the Derby. The winner is by Irish Birdcatcher, dam Cyprian, winner of the Oaks in 1836; and it is a proof of the superiority of the sire, that his produce not only won the Derby, but on Friday were placed first, second, and third.

Songstress is a bay filly, the property of Mr. John Scott. Her only performance this year is the Oaks: she is engaged for the second year of the Third Triennial Stakes, at Ascot Heath; in the second year of the Third Triennial Produce Stakes, and the Gold Cup, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; in the Lancashire Oaks, at Liverpool; in the Great Yorkshire Stakes, at the York August meeting; in the great St. Leger and the Doncaster Stakes, at Doncaster.

This is the fourth year in succession that Frank Butler has carried off the Oaks, once or twice by fine riding; but on Friday he was uncontestedly upon the best mare which started—because as Red Hind did not get clear off till the others had got away at least a hundred yards in advance, and after all finished in a respectable position—having caught her horses before reaching the upper turn—there is no saying what might have happened if the Goodwood mare had her best chance.

STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL, AT PRESTON.

The Preston Peel Monument was inaugurated with great *éclat* on Monday last. The statue has been designed and executed by a self-taught artist, a native of the town of Preston, being his first large sculpture. It is placed upon a plain pedestal. The ceremony was attended by most of the clubs and benefit societies, and there was a larger procession than usual through the town. Arrangements were made by many trades to close their establishments for the whole of the day. Cheap trains by rail and river were also announced. The East Lancashire Railway Company made arrangements to accommodate about 6000 persons from Preston to Liverpool; 1000 scholars of the Sunday School Union, 3000 of the Church of England scholars, 1400 Catholics, and 600 from Cannon-street School, to Ruislip.

BALMES' HOUSE, HOXTON.

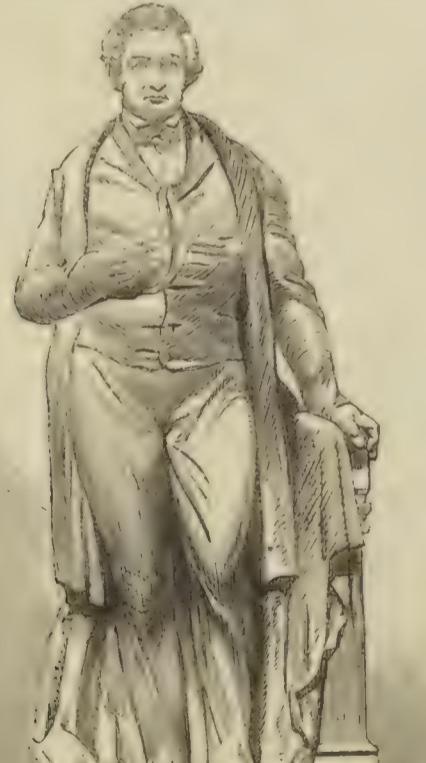
This interesting specimen of olden domestic architecture, better known as Sir George Whitmore's House, situated on the west side of, and at a short distance from, Kingsland-road, near Hoxton, will very shortly be taken down; so that our readers may be glad to have their attention directed to this archaeological relic of the north-eastern suburbs.

says a chronicler, "the King, with the Queen, the Prince, the Duke of York, Princess Mary, Elector Palatine, and Duchess of Richmond, came in coaches, which turned into Balmes' ground." Here it was that a loyal band of sturdy Cavaliers convened a meeting of the Lord Mayor and the principal citizens during those troublous times, to wait upon his Majesty at Whitehall, to offer him a guard of 10,000 men to protect his sacred person. Here, too, as sang the poet, was—

The once famed abode
Of plump Lord Mayor and oft-praised civic cheer—
The seat of loyal Whitmore, good old man,
Who, for his duty to his King, prefer'd
To pass in prison-house his lonesome hours.

In ancient records, leases, and other deeds relative to this estate, it is called Baumes and Balmes; and although it is at this time considered to be within the parish of St. John, at Hackney, it was originally part of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and so appeared in a plan taken about 1666.

Tradition says, that about the year 1680, a man was found drowned in the moat which at that time surrounded the house; the body having been brought to the churchwardens of Shoreditch parish, they refused to receive and inter it; but on application being made to the parochial authorities of Hackney, the body was received by them, and buried at the charge of the parish, and from this circumstance this house and estate was afterwards claimed as being in the parish of Hackney, and so it has remained ever since that time.

SIR
ROBERT PEEL
BARONET.

THE PRESTON PEEL MONUMENT.



BALMES' HOUSE, HOXTON.

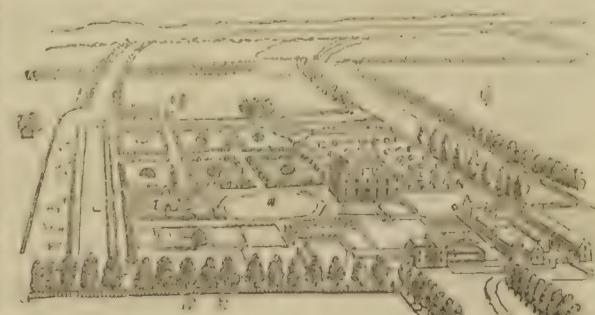
Balmes' House and Estate has been a place of note for upwards of three centuries. The house, anciently called Baumes, was built about 1540 by two Spanish merchants named Balm, of one of whom a portrait, dated 1543, was found in one of the rooms.

The mansion was pleasantly situated in the midst of gardens and grounds, laid out in the geometrical style of the sixteenth century; and by the accompanying View, in 1580, it had a large gate-house, and a farm adjoining. At the entrance of the principal gate formerly stood a double row of ancient elms, the garden being surrounded with a moat, which had also a large drawbridge.

The old place is associated with days of anarchy, fanaticism, and bloodshed in our history; "for here," says a well-informed correspondent of the *Times*, "it was that Charles I., with his Court, were entertained in tents in the garden by Sir George Whitmore, who occasionally resided here during his mayoralty, in 1631-32. Here it was, in the year 1641, that the same unfortunate Sovereign was greeted on his return from the north by a band of his devoted loyal subjects; "for here,"

The trees which formed the avenue have long since been removed: the last was cut down in 1794, and some young trees were planted in their stead; but these also have been removed, and houses now line the road on each side all the way to the gate of Balmes' House.

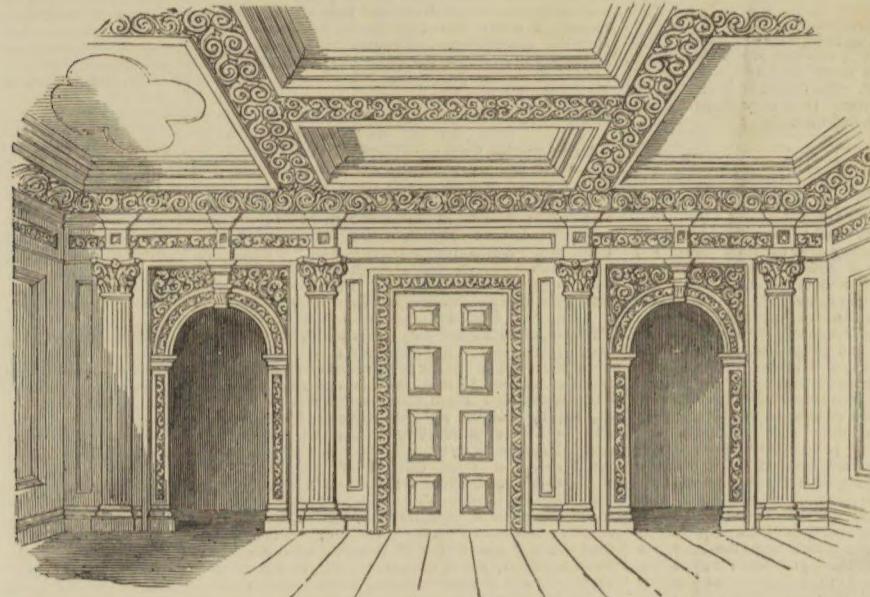
The mansion is built of brick, and has two stories, with dormer windows in the high-pitched roof. The original entrance-gate was destroyed about 1794, and a modern one erected in its place. About seventy years since, the only entrance to the house was over a large drawbridge across the moat. There were two avenues leading to the house—one from the northern extremity of Hoxton, and the other by the road from Shoreditch to Kingsland and Stoke Newington; outside the wall, though within the moat, was a walk planted with fruit-trees, which were re-



BALMES' HOUSE AND ESTATE 1580.

moved about fifty years ago. The house and moat were supplied with water, time immemorial, from an ancient well in Canonbury-fields, adjoining Canonbury House, Islington. The house front, as we see it in the older View, with six pair of Doric pilasters, has been considered one of our earliest specimens of brickwork and of the Italian style of architecture, introduced about the time of the Reformation.

dame Jullienne appeared on the boards of the Grand Opera as the successor of the celebrated Falcon, as *Rachel*, in Halévy's "Juive"; *Valentine* in Meyerbeer's



CARVED APARTMENT IN BALMES' HOUSE.

The principal apartments present some fine specimens of carving : we have engraved one of the rooms. There is some tapestry remaining in the house, but it has been mercilessly mutilated. After the mansion had ceased to be the abode of opulent citizens, it was converted into an asylum for insane persons. A few years since the estate was the property of Richard Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq.; and the land attached to the mansion is now covered with streets and a square of houses called De Beauvoir Town.

We have omitted to mention that Baumes figures in the archery records three centuries since, and as an exercising field for the Artillery Company in 1664-70.—See Robinson's "History and Antiquities of Hackney."

MADAME JULLIENNE.

MADAME DEJEAN JULLIENNE, whose Portrait is presented by our Artists, after a drawing by Baugniet, was born at Rouen, the town which gave birth also to Poultier, the cooper-tenor, who some ten years since created no little sensation at the Grand Opera in Paris, but whose appearance here last season, at Her Majesty's Theatre, to sing in Italian his great part, *Masaniello*, was a complete failure, owing partly to a decay of his powers, but more to stage fright. Madame Jullienne was not originally destined for the stage ; but her singing-master, M. Molliot, was so struck with her magnificent voice, that he succeeded in overcoming the objections of her family to an artistic career. Her début took place for a charitable benefit, as *Alice*, in the first act of Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," and as *Leonora*, in the fourth act of Donizetti's "Favorita;" and, as in the majority of cases in which amateurs appear before the stage-lights, the enthusiasm of the public determined Madame Jullienne to follow up her night's triumph by professional studies of the usual severity, and an immediate engagement for the Académie Royale de Musique was the result. In September, 1845, Ma-

"Huguenots;" and of Dorus Gras, as *Alice*, in "Robert le Diable." Her success was great—too great, in fact, as the Stoltz dynasty was at that period in full force, and Mdme. Jullienne was not permitted to sing too often. At this period she was more remarkable for an immense volume of voice than for style in its management. She subsequently threw up her engagement, and went to Marseilles, where she went through the round of characters in the French *répertoire* of grand opera with such decided popularity, that the affairs of the theatre, which were in a precarious condition, became quite flourishing. From Marseilles she played in turn at the theatres of Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Lille, Rouen, Lyons, Bordeaux, Frankfort, &c., everywhere being received most enthusiastically. The Stoltz-Pilet administration having ceased at the Grand Opera in Paris, MM. Duponchel and Roqueplan, the new directors, offered Mdme. Jul-



MADAME JULLIENNE, AS "LA JUIVE," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.



SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "LA JUIVE," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

lienne an engagement; and in the seasons of 1848, 1849, and 1850, she was again *prima donna* of the Grand Opera, performing in Weber's "Der Freyschütz," Halévy's "Juive" and "Charles VI," and in "Robert le Diable," "Les Huguenots," &c. At the expiration of her engagement she resolved to sing in Italy, and went to Florence to take lessons of the most famed singing professors. Before she had accepted any offers made to her for the Italian theatres, she was induced to make an essay at the Royal Italian Opera. Her début in *Pauline* in Donizetti's "Martiri," on the 20th of April last, has been duly recorded in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were present on the occasion. Four times has this work been given, and the third and fourth acts twice the last time on Tuesday night, and no *artiste* has ever produced a more striking impression on the public than Mdme. Jullienne. The duo between her and Tamberlik in the last scene of the "Martiri," for veritable enthusiasm, has never been exceeded. On the 20th of May, Mdme. Jullienne sang for the first time in London the part of *Rachèle* in the Italian version of "La Juive," the Queen and Prince Albert honouring the representation with their presence, and remaining from the first scene to the fall of the curtain. In this magnificent opera, which, in addition to its intensely interesting libretto, contains some of the finest dramatic music ever heard, Mdme. Jullienne has permanently established her fame as a great lyric *artiste*. In all operas in which a powerful soprano is required for strong passions, Madame Jullienne is invaluable. She is never fatigued, or, at all events, she has the *ars celare artem*, for, at the conclusion of a long and trying work, her voice seems to be as fresh and as vigorous as at the opening. She is yet but young in the profession, and her coming in contact with the refined school of Italian vocalisation cannot fail to develop ultimately the liberal gifts with which she has been endowed by nature, in a still higher degree. It has been already remarked, that, since her first night of singing at the Royal Italian Opera, her method has been much improved. We have heard her in all the characters of the French Grand Opera, *Alice*, *Valentine*, &c., and in Verdi's "Jerusalem" ("I Lombardi"), but we understand that her *Norma* has been also highly successful in the great towns in France. With the noble voice she possesses, and with the disposition to study and improve, a brilliant future presents itself to Madame Jullienne on the Italian lyric stage.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

"Beethoven's "Sonnambula" was repeated on Saturday night, for the second time, followed by the condensed version of Gnecco's comic opera "La Prova d'un Opera Seria," Mdme. de Lagrange appearing as *Corilla*; Signor Calzolari, *Federico*; Signor F. Lablache, *Grilletto*; and Lablache, *Campanole*. Light comedy characters are infinitely better adapted to the capabilities of Mdme. Lagrange, than parts exacting dramatic power and passion. The capricious, touchy, and exacting *prima donna* was well acted and admirably sung : the introduced bravura was a triumph of florid vocalism, and deservedly brought down roulades of applause as she poured forth a series of novel as well as daring roulades. Lablache's duo with Mdme. Lagrange "Ah, guardate che figura," was received as usual with shouts of merriment, although it has been heard season after season for upwards of twenty years. Equally delighted was the auditory with the well-known directions of the sensitive composer to the orchestra. Lablache revels in practical jokes with the members of the band in the distribution of the parts of the score to each player. Her Majesty, the Duchess of Kent, and Prince Albert honoured the performance with their presence.

On Tuesday Beethoven's immortal "Fidelio" was given for the third time; Mdme. Crivelli's *Leonora* being still her finest lyric assumption. "La Prova" followed the classic work.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," another character which no artist but Lablache can attempt to enact, was revived with Mdme. de Lagrange in the part of the lively widow, *Nerina*; Signor Calzolari, *Ernesto*; and Signor Ferranti, *Dr. Malatesta*. Lablache was in excellent voice, and never, perhaps, played the part with more humour. "La Fête des Rosières" completed the night's programme.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Bellini's "Puritani" was performed for the second time on Saturday, and Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was revived on Tuesday, with Grisi as the *Duchess*, Mario Gennaro her son, Ronconi the *Duke of Ferrara*, Mdme. Seguin

Maffio Orsini, Polonini Astolphe, Tagliafico Gubetta the Spaniard, and Marini *Don Apostolo Gazella*, the other parts being filled by Mei, Soldi, Rache, Gre-gorio, Romini, &c., in order to give full effect to the celebrated chorus of masques in the prologue in Venice. With the exception of the new contralto, who must be summarily dismissed with the record of her complete failure, being vastly inferior to De Meric, not to mention Angri and Albani, the former representatives of *Orsini*, Donizetti's masterpiece was never more effectively executed than on this occasion. The choral and orchestral accompaniments, under Costa's able direction, were magnificently rendered; and Grisi and Mario being in their best voices, sang and acted with marvellous skill and power. Ronconi's *Duke* is one of the most subtle delineations on the stage. The intense irony with which he carries out, the *Duke's* deadly purpose is quite appalling: in many respects it reminds us of Macready's *Iago*; and if Ronconi has never seen our great actor in that part, the resemblance between the two conceptions is very remarkable. Marini's voice in the Masque chorus is a tower of strength, and contributed greatly to the electrical effect it had on the audience. The dying scene of Mario raised the enthusiasm of one of the greatest houses of the season to the highest pitch.

For the extra night, on Thursday, the popular lyric tragedy of Meyerbeer, "Les Huguenots," was represented for the fifth time.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance with their presence. The house was filled to overflow.

ST. JAMES'S.

The German company brought over by Mr. Mitchell made their bow to an English audience in Goethe's tragedy of "Egmont," on Wednesday. The performance was preceded by a prologue, delivered by Fraulein Strehmeyer; in which homage was paid to Shakespeare, whose bust, with those of Goethe and Schiller, was presented on a pedestal and crowned with laurel by the fair reciter. "Egmont" then followed, and we were soon introduced to Fraulein Stoltz as *Clare*, the *bürger* love of the *Count*, and were at once impressed with her personal appearance and emphatic elocution. Handsome and intelligent, with what we thought some crudity of manner, there was much histrio power, which subsequent scenes served to develop in remarkable force. *Egmont* does not make his appearance until the second act, and as impersonated by Herr Emil Devrient, was noble of person, animated in feeling, and graceful in action. In him centred the interest of this historic drama, and the performer was evidently capable of supporting the weight of a character of no ordinary subtlety, and of investing it with artistic prominence, without exaggerating. Standing out, as he did, however, from the other performers, they were not so far inferior to him in talent as to produce any violent contrast between him and them. A company so thoroughly competent for the business divided amongst them we scarcely ever recollect witnessing: in this respect it is much superior to the French troupe that accompanied Rachel, and will render these performances eminently satisfactory. Fecular as this play of "Egmont" is, exclusively political in its interest, and altogether untheatrical in its materials and structure, it proves to be much more dramatically interesting thus enacted than might have been anticipated. These performances will, we doubt not, teach something both to English authors and actors, and go far to remove certain absurd prejudices which both entertain as to what will or will not do for stage illustration. One scene in particular proved greatly effective, and, indeed, excited the enthusiasm of the audience—that between *Egmont* and *Clare*, in which the domestic affections are brought out into distinct relief. The *Duke of Alva* was played by Herr L. Kuhn, whose make-up was a complete portraiture of the remorseless soldier charged with the extermination of heresy. The scene between him and *Egmont* was, indeed, reality, not fiction—not the actors but the veritable men stood before us. Among the minor parts must be distinguished that of *Ruyssum*, the disabled soldier, by Herr Limbach. It was quite equal to Lemaitre. Other characters also, were performed with an equable intelligence and fitness, significative of the completeness of the company and their habit of acting together. All was in fine harmony, to which Beethoven's music not a little contributed, though some of the songs of *Clare* and *Brachenburg* were, to our regret, omitted. We consider the appearance of this troupe calculated to do much good to the stage, and were delighted to find that her Majesty, with Prince Albert, had condescended to grace their inauguration with their Royal presence. The house was crowded with a most fashionable and intelligent audience, by whom every point of importance was selected for appropriate applause. The two principal artists were frequently called before the curtain, and at the conclusion the plaudits were enthusiastic.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Under the direction of Miss Priscilla Horton, whose husband, Mr. T. German Reed, for many years at the head of the musical department at the Haymarket, is the director and conductor, an English opera season was commenced on Monday, with Bellini's "Sonnambula"; Miss Louisa Pyne being the *Amina*, Miss J. Bleaden *Lisa*, Mrs. Fosbrooke *Teresa*, Mr. Harris *Elvino*, Mr. Whitworth, the *Count*, and Mr. Summers, from Manchester, *Alessio*. This cast was strong, and the opera was executed amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the well-filled house. Miss Louisa Pyne quite delighted her hearers by her simple delineation and by her exquisite vocalisation. Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" and Arber's "Fra Diavolo" have followed the "Sonnambula." In the musical burlesque of "Midas," Miss Rebecca Isaacs, one of the most pleasing ballad-singers, won the suffrages of the audience as *Apollo*. There is every prospect that the amateurs of the north-eastern quarter of the metropolis will liberally patronise this undertaking.

SURVEY.

The inhabitants of the southern side of the Thames look regularly every summer for an operatic season. This year it is the popular Miss Romer, so long the star of English opera at Drury-lane and Covent-garden Theatres, who has undertaken the cares and responsibilities of management. Her campaign on Monday began auspiciously, appearing, as she did, in Raphine Lucy's version of "Cinderella," one of Miss Romer's favourite parts. Mr. Travers was the *Prince*, Mr. H. Corri the pompous *Baron*, Borroni *Dandini*, Herr Kuchler, *Aledora* the tutor, Mr. H. Widdicombe *Pedro*, the low comedy servant, and the Misses Coveney, the cruel sisters. The opera was received with the most lively demonstrations of satisfaction, and Miss Romer had a great *encor* in the verse of the National Anthem, sung at the conclusion of "Cinderella." For the holiday patrons, a new oriental spectacle, by Mr. Fitzball, entitled "The Secret Pass; or, the Torrent of the Ghaur-e-Ghol," was provided. As Mr. W. West is stage manager, it may be readily conjectured that the eye for the picturesque has not been in vain turned on the action of the author's drama, and that some fine groupings were presented, embodied in the chief parts by Messrs. T. Mead, A. Stirling, Brandon, H. Widdicombe, Miss Doria, and the Misses Coveney, with the customary triumph of the good over the wicked—to the honour of Surrey audiences, a never-failing subject of satisfaction: the piece will have its day. Herr Meyer-Lütz is the music director, and Mrs. Weiss and Miss Poole and Mr. C. Romer are included in the engagements.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. Fitzball's version of Victor Hugo's fearful story was revived on Monday, under the title of "Esmeralda, or the Hunchback of Notre Dame," the two characters included in the title being performed by Miss Howard and Mr. H. Farren. The piece was throughout respecting acted, and the situations were effective. It was followed by a new extravaganza, taken from "The Arabian Nights," and called "Ganem, or the Slave of Love"—*Ganem* being impersonated by Miss Howard, between whom and the *Caliph Haroun* (Mr. Shadlers) the interest of the scene pendulates. It is from the pen of Mr. Talfourd, the author of "Alcestes," and, like all his burlesques, sparkles with puns. The scenery and costumes are exceedingly splendid—and, though the piece lacks action a little, its vivacity is maintained by the fun of the dialogue, which is incessantly detonated, and teases the mind into constant attention. The spectacle was perfectly successful, and the house was full.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.

These famous gardens opened on Monday with great *éclat*. The improvements are numerous and important. There is scarcely a point of the property upon which the hands of the artist, decorator, and landscape gardener have not been gracefully employed; and the new Dioramas of the "Arctic Regions" and the "Lake of Lucerne" are painted very far above the average merit. The concert is excellent: the madrigals, with the boys' voices, created a sensation; and the singing of Signor Martin, a *tenore de sfiora* from La Scala, was appreciated with enthusiasm. His voice is both powerful and sweet, and his style of the best modern school. He was encored in a song of Verdi, and in Balfe's air, "When the fair land of Poland." The new ballet, in the new theatre, "Zelita, the Maid of Calabria," is a successful specimen of the art choreographic: the music, the scenery, and the dresses are in good taste; and the dancing of Mlle. Piéron and M. Vaudris, of the Académie de Musique, at Paris, is admirable. The *corps de ballet* is numerous and well selected, and the several groupings are distinguished by their novelty and ingenuity. The ballet was enthusiastically applauded. Fine weather is alone wanting to secure to the director a triumphant season.

CREMORNE GARDENS.

These gardens were well attended on Monday, when the visitors were evidently delighted with the several novelties, which we have already noticed. A new ballet, entitled "Azurine; or, the Enchanted Waters," was much applauded; and dancing to the music of Bosio's band much enjoyed. A balloon ascent, and the terrificfeat of Mlle. Pauline Violante, overtopping the loftiest trees of the property, with a double company of serenaders, were among the more prominent features of the evening, which closed most brilliantly.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S "MONT BLANC."—On Wednesday evening, being the hundredth time of this popular entertainment, Mr. Albert Smith presented to each of the ladies occupying the stalls a bouquet of the choicest flowers of the season, a graceful compliment which was highly appreciated.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA ROYAL, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—His Grace the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Marchioness of Douro, honoured Mr. Burford's Panorama of Salzburg and Nineveh with his presence on Wednesday last. We are happy to say that His Grace looked extremely well, and highly appreciated the excellence of the pictures. Whilst having himself visited the city of Salzburg, his Grace was much interested in the various beautiful objects with which the view abounds, and which appeared to be quite familiar to him.

SCRIBE AND HALEVY'S "JUIVE."

Our Artists have depicted one of the most striking scenes in the opera of "La Juive," at the Royal Italian Opera. It is the interview between *Lazarus*, the Jew goldsmith (M. Guermard), condemned to death, and *Cardinal de Broni*, President of the Council of Constance (Herr Formès). The Cardinal, from a sympathy for *Rachèle*, the Jewess, which he cannot account for, is anxious to save her life, and proposes to the Jew, as the condition, to become a Christian. *Lazarus* not only glories in being a martyr to his faith, but avenges his sorrows on the proud churchman, by telling him that his child, who was supposed to have been burnt with the mother, in a fire at Rome, was saved by a Jew, and that he (*Lazarus*) knows where the lost child can be found. The Cardinal, with bended knees, in vain implores the Jew to disclose the secret. It is only when *Rachèle* is sacrificed that the Cardinal learns that he has killed his child.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The directors are rummaging their library for works "composed expressly for the Philharmonic Society;" a very praiseworthy task on their parts, but which proves, however, that the administrations of former days displayed infinitely greater zeal for art than the men in office of present times, as the "doing nothing new" principle has been in full force of late years. At Monday's sixth concert we had Spohr's somniferous symphony in D minor, and a MS. overture by Cherubini. The former work, albeit admirably rendered, did not make the slightest impression on the auditory, whose taste and judgment most assuredly ought not to be impugned for their frigidity. If music is to be regarded as a mathematical problem, then may hearers be enchanted with Spohr's chromatic combinations, profound peculiarities, dry details, and clever contrivances; but no learning and orchestral skill will make up for a want of fancy and imagination. Even a most cultivated body of amateurs and professors will not be persuaded that mechanical monotony is creative genius. The Spohrites should contrast the ardent excitement of Monday's auditory at the C minor of Beethoven, which opened the second part, with the profound apathy attending the hearing of the D minor of Spohr, to comprehend rightly the wide differences in the symphonic schools of composition. Cherubini's overture ought to be played again next season; there is something about the work requiring to be re-heard. We presume there is no key to the composer's intentions, and it is to be regarded as a concert overture. It has breadth and grandeur: the opening slow movement is highly suggestive, and the subject of the allegro is worked out with animation and skill. Beethoven's "Men of Prometheus" was the other overture. Joachim was the solo instrumentalist; he played the E minor, the only violin concerto written by Mendelssohn, and his own fantasia on the themes of "John Anderson my Jo" and the "Blue Bells of Scotland." Both performances were most rapturously received, although his clever composition suffered, no doubt, from coming late in the scheme, and after the C minor symphony. It would have been better to have executed the concerto only, in which all the attributes of Joachim's grand and intellectual style were amply developed. His purity of tone and perfection of passage playing quite electrified the assembly; the andante was deliciously given, and the *allegro finale* rattled off at the most prodigious pace ever yet taken by any violinist. It is asserted that this was Mendelssohn's own reading of the movement, but touching the vexed question, whether composers are always the best judges of the mode of rendering their works, there is much to be argued, and it may be doubted whether distinctness was not in some degree sacrificed to Joachim's express bowing and fingering, marvelous as it was. Of the vocal gleanings we have but a line of reference to mention, that Standig sang airs from Füch's "Guttemberg" and Handel's "Risur rezione;" and that Mme. Clara Novello evinced the versatility of her style and displayed the magnificence of her voice in the appendix air of *Susanna*, from Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," "Al desio" of enormous difficulty, and in the florid *scena* from Rossini's "Semiramide," "Bel raggio."

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Of the fine execution of Mendelssohn's symphony in A, the andante of which was repeated by general acclamation, and of Beethoven's first "Leonora" overture, one of the four "Fidelio-Leonora" preludes, at the fifth concert, there is but one opinion. Berlioz's own overture, "Les Frances Juges," required more rehearsal; but strikingly original as the composer always proves himself, it may be doubted whether this essentially melo-dramatic overture will be much relished by our audiences as the known symphonies of this great orchestral colourist, popular as it is on the Continent. There are some splendid passages in the work, but it is too long, the ideas being too elaborated, perhaps, for an operatic prelude. Weber's "Invitation à la Valse," instrumented by Berlioz in the most piquant and attractive manner, played out the auditory. Some objection was made by "purists" to the introduction of a dance in a classic programme, forgetting, however, that, as it began with a tarantella (in the symphony of Mendelssohn), it might consistently end with a waltz. The solo instrumentalists were M. Silas, in his own piano-forte concerto in D minor, and Sivori, in Mendelssohn's violin concerto. The young composer, organist, and pianist was not sufficiently self-possessed to do justice to his very superior work; the scherzo, owing to his nervousness, did not come out so clearly as it would have done had it been taken more slowly and collectedly. We are not surprised to learn that Madame Pieyel created such an effect with this concerto in Brussels; although the piano-forte part may not be calculated for individual display, the genius of the composer in the construction of the work is apparent in the orchestral treatment. Silas' originality in idea and form is undeniable; in the entire laying out of his subjects, he has departed from the beaten track. His themes are bold and vigorous, and the instrumental effects brilliant and massive. Not only ought this concerto to be heard again and again, from its novelty, sentiment, and elegance, but every opportunity should be afforded to the gifted writer to develop his vast attainments. Sivori's playing won the highest admiration of the immense auditory, and of his colleagues in the orchestra. It was one of the most finished, graceful, and elegant interpretations that have ever been heard of this superb concerto; and it was justly predicted in the programme that the distinguished violinist would combine "the purity of tone of the Italian, the sentiment of the German, and the brilliancy of the French schools of violin playing." The applause at the close was deafening, and Sivori was recalled. With the exception of a most charming interpretation by Miss Louisa Pyne of a very cleverly scored air from Mr. Henry Smart's MS. opera, "The Gnome of Harzburg"—a work which it is to be hoped, after this specimen, may soon be produced—the vocal portion of the concert was most indifferent.

MRS. ANDERSON'S CONCERT.

Mrs. Anderson, pianist to the Queen and musical instructress to the Princess Royal, gave her annual morning concert on Wednesday, at the Royal Italian Opera; and the high regard entertained for her was fully proved by a well-filled house, the assemblage of rank and fashion being unusually great. Mrs. Anderson, who met with a severe accident to her left hand some weeks since, was not sufficiently recovered to play a concerto or fantasia, and her exertions were therefore confined to the performance of the piano-forte accompaniment to Beethoven's lovely melody, "Adelaide," which was passionately sung by Mario. Miss Anderson Kirkham, the niece of the clever *bénéficiaire*, performed Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor very effectively, and was much applauded; she also executed, with the accomplished Kate Loder, Osborne's duo for two piano-fortes on the themes from the "Huguenots." Joachim gave the Scotch fantasia noticed in our Philharmonic repertory; Piatti and Bottesini played their "Puritan" duo; and Sauton, Cooper, Blagrove, and Day, four members of Costa's unrivalled band, executed Maurer's showy concertante for four violins admirably. Weber's "Oberon" overture, Morley's madrigal, "Now is the month of Maying," redeemed, and choruses from Rossini's "William Tell," Weber's "Preciosa," Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," and Beethoven's "Calm of the sea and prosperous Voyage," were included in the programme. Grisi, Castellan, Mdle. Anna Zerr, Mdle. Julianne, Mario, Tambril, Galvani, Gneymard, Ronconi, Marini, Tagliafico, and Formès contributed their services in operatic gleaning; and Mme. Clara Novello sang "Bel Raggio," and Miss Louisa Pyne Coppola's "Ah, no! la rosa è mia," the last-mentioned piece being enthusiastically encored. The concert lasted nearly four hours; but the company remaining to the last, was evidence that it afforded general gratification.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

Signor L. Poznanski, a violinist of ability, gave an evening concert at the London Tavern last Monday, with the aid of Mr. Richardson, flute; Mr. F. Chatterton, harp; Mr. W. G. F. Beale, piano; Herr Silberberg, violin; M. Deminck, violoncello; Mr. E. Blackshaw, accompanist; and Madame E. Garcia, Misses Lowe, Jacobs, the Broughams, Messrs. Drayton, Perren, and Jonghman. Miss Weston had a *matinée* on Monday at her residence, assisted by Madame E. Garcia, Miss Ursula Barclay, Lascelles, Herr Reichart and Standig, Messrs. Osborne, W. H. Grattan, and Sivori. The fourth meeting of the Réunion des Arts took place in Queen Anne-street last Monday.—At the fourth meeting of the Musical Union on Tuesday, Herr Laub, the great violinist from Prague, and Mdle. Clauss, the famed *pianiste*, from the same capital, were the stars of the *réception*. The scheme comprised Mendelssohn's quartet in D, No. 3, Op. 44; Mozart's quintet in A, in which the purity of tone and consummate skill of Lazarus in the clarinet part were manifested. Beethoven's sonatas in C minor, wondrously rendered by Laub and Mdle. Clauss, and piano-forte solos by Chopin and Heller, executed by the charming young pianist, Herr Poillietz, M. Oury, and Signor Piatti, were the other able executants. Mr. Ellis, by the way, was not justified in excising the quintet to gain time: this was an act of vandalism on the part of a severe musical censor.—Messrs. W. S. Bennett, Sauton, Cooper, Hill, Webb, and Rousselot were the executants at Wednesday's meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, at which Nos. 6 and 16, and the quintet in C, were the chief items.—Mdle. E. St. Marc, the pianist, met her friends and patrons at her evening concert at the Hanover Rooms on Wednesday. The vocalists were Mdle. Josephine Hugot, Mdme. E. Garcia, Mdme. Lemaire, Mdme. Schulz Oldosi, M. Féodor, Signor Ciabatta, Herr Reichart, De Becker, and Jonghman; M. Jacques Herz, piano; Mr. Bezeth, violin; Regondi, concertante; Deminck and Mr. Salaman, accompanists.—Mr. Francis, the founder of the English Glee and Madrigal Union, commenced on Thursday at the St. James's Theatre, with Mr. Land, and with the aid of Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Dolby, Mr. Swift, and Mr. F. Boddy, a series of four morning concerts. The programme included works by Webb, R. Cooke, Festa, Walmsley, Horsley, J. Barnett, Macfarren, Dr. Arne, Sir H. R. Bishop, and Lord Mornington. With this highly effective choir these entertainments will no doubt command

the highest patronage.—Mr. W. Rea had his second piano-forte concert, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, last night.—Mdme. Sala's annual morning concert took place yesterday, at Willis's Rooms. The instrumentalists were the Distins; Herr H. Boerner, pianoforte; M. Frélon, *orgue à percussion*; Mr. Ap Thomas, harp; Mr. J. B. Tourneur, telephone; M. Sainton and Signor Negri and Piotti, accompanists. The vocalists were Mrs. Weiss, Madame de Lozano, Misses Pyne, Miss Lowe, Miss S. A. Walker, pupil of Manuel Garcia; Signor Marras and Calcagno, Messrs. Weiss and Drayton.—Miss Bassano, the accomplished vocalist, and Herr Kuhe, the pianist, gave a morning concert yesterday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The programme included the names of Madame Clara Novello, Mdle. Treffz, Misses Ransford, E. Trickot, Herr Reichart and Standig, Sivori, Bottesini, Mr. Swift; with Messrs. F. Mori, Schimon, Rummel, and Bellini as accompanists.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Last Saturday there were three morning concerts—that of M. Emile Prudent, the pianist and composer, at Willis's Rooms, of Mrs. John Macfarren, the pianist, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms; and of the Tyrolese Vocalists, at the St. James's Theatre. M. Prudent had the co-operation of Saunter, Cooper, Hill, and Piatti; Madame E. Garcia and M. Féodor; with Messrs. Golmick and Goutz as accompanists: the attraction of the scheme was in his own clever compositions, the "Sonambula" caprice, the "William Tell" fantasia, a villainie, and, above all, in the elegant study "Le Rival des Fées." M. Prudent was greatly applauded for his admirable playing. Mrs. John Macfarren was assisted by Miss Kate Loder, Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett, Mr. J. B. Chatterton, Bottesini, Miss Poole, Madame F. Lablache, Mr. Swift, and Herr Reichart, and with her own clever performance had thus provided an attractive programme.—The third performance of the Quartet Association on Friday week must not be passed over without mentioning a very well constructed trio in E flat, by Herr Lüders, and his able execution of the piano-forte part thereof, with Sainton and Piatti as his coadjutors. Onslow's Quintet in A minor, Op. 34, led by Cooper, and Beethoven's posthumous in G sharp minor, Op. 131, were the other items, Bottesini winding up with a contrabass solo. Madame Pleyel will perform at the fourth meeting on the 9th instant.—The third concert of the Royal Academy of Music, and the morning concert of Miss Rosa Kastner, the pianist, and Herr Laub, the violinist, will take place on this day.—On Monday the Tyroleans will have a morning concert; Miss Dolby and Mr. Lindsay Sloper, their annual morning concert; Mr. John Thomas, a *matinée*; Mr. Blumenthal, a *matinée*; the English Glee and Madrigal Union, a morning entertainment, at Willis's Rooms (the Phillips party); and in the evening will be the performance of "L'Isle in Egypt" by the Sacred Harmonic Society under Costa's direction, and the sixth concert of the Amateur Musical Society.—Next Wednesday will be the sixth and last concert of the New Philharmonic Society, at which Beethoven's Ninth Symphony will be repeated; the fourth meeting of the Quartet Association; the *matinée* of the Misses Birch; and the evening concert of Mr. Benson.—Next Friday will be the concert of Mdle. Coulou, Miss E. Busby, and the annual entertainment of the Royal Society of Female Musicians.—The Liverpool Philharmonic Society, much to its honour, produced on Monday night, at the fourth subscription concert, the new oratorio of "Joseph," composed by Mr. Charles Horsley, the son of the veteran glee composer, and brother of the gifted painter. The principal parts were sung by Miss Birch, Miss Williams, Mr. Lockey, and Herr Formès, and the composer conducted his own work. The noble hall was filled with a numerous auditory, and the oratorio was received with the greatest enthusiasm. At it will, no doubt, be performed in London before the season is over, our notice will appear in due course.—The Cicalini

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Royal and aristocratic Ascot will occupy four days of the coming week, and with the best cup, or rather Emperor's Plate, entry since the famous Zingaree year, and a good general list, is sure to repay a visit. To those who love a crush we recommend Thursday; the "quiet and easy" people will find Tuesday the best. Her Majesty is expected to be present on both these days. The only race meeting besides is Beverley, which is fixed for Wednesday and Thursday.

The only regattas to come off are the Royal Mersey Club match at Liverpool, and the Royal Thames Yacht Club match, both on Saturday.

CRICKET FIXTURES.—Monday: M.C.C. and Ground v. the Surrey Club, at Lord's; All England match, at Chichester. Tuesday: Matches at West Wickham, Harrow, and Islington. Wednesday: Match between Liverpool and Manchester, at Manchester. Thursday: All England match, at Ipswich. Friday: King's College v. Addiscombe College.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—So much time was occupied in preparing for the settling, that scarcely any business was done in future events, and we have but a short quotation to submit:—

3 to 1 agst Voltigeur | 4 to 1 agst Teddington
EMPEROR'S PLATE.

NOOTRUMBLER PLATE.—3 to 1 agst Stilton

DERBY.

30 to 1 agst The Reiver | 40 to 1 agst Lascelles | 50 to 1 agst Brother to Chancie
40 to 1 — Lord Faemberg | 40 to 1 — Duce | 50 to 1 — Chancie

TUESDAY.—A very moderate amount of business was transacted at the following prices:—

ASCOT STAKES.
EMPEROR'S PLATE.
ST. LEGERE.

6 to 4 agst Daniel O'Rourke and Songstress
DERBY.

25 to 1 — Vanderdecken | 25 to 1 — The Reiver | 40 to 1 — Constantine (t)
25 to 1 — Vanderdecken | 25 to 1 — West Australian | 40 to 1 — Elmsthorpe
50 to 1 agst Brother to Chancie

MANCHESTER RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

THE PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Wright's bl. f. Bird-on-the-Wing, 1. Mr. Fowler's Calot, 2.

THE MEIKLAM HANDICAP of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Hargreave's Osbaldeston, 1. Mr. J. R. Scott's Taly, 2.

THE UNION CUP of £200.—Mr. Greville's Frantic, 1. Mr. Austin's Miss Julia, 2.

THE BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Pedley's Trouseau, 1. Mr. Worthington's Rachette, 2.

THE MAIDEN PLATE of £50.—Mr. Dobson's ch g by Malcolm, 1. Mr. Allardice's f by Fancy Boy, out of Felisse, 2.

WYE RACES.—MONDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 3 sovs each, and 20 added.—Mr. Cameron's Handsome Doe, 1. Mr. Land's Thrush, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 2 sovs each, and 15 added.—Mr. Land's Thrush, 1. Mr. Smith's Union Jack, 2.

HURDLE STAKES of 2 sovs each, and 15 added.—Mr. Land's Prospect, 1. Mr. Verratt's British Consul, 2.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.

The extreme wetness of the day on Saturday last had the effect of thinning the attendance of visitors at the sailing match. Still there was considerable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The *Meteor*, chartered by the club for the occasion, left London-bridge at ten in the morning with about 150 persons on board. The following gentlemen's yachts accompanied the boat: viz. the *Avalon*, *Maritana*, *Phantom*, *Volante*, *Fleur de lis*, *Eclipse*, *Frolic*, *Will o'the-Wisp*, *Meres*, *Mouse*, &c.

The race was for a purse of 20 guineas for the first boat, and £5 for the second; the distance, from Erith to the Lower Hope Point and back; and one minute per ton time allowed by the larger to the smaller craft. The following had been entered:—

1. Traveller ..	10 tons	G. H. Jackson, Esq.	Blue burgee
2. Kitten ..	8 "	William Bain, Esq.	Blue square
3. Water Witch ..	8 "	W. H. Campbell, Esq.	Red and white, quartered
4. Romp ..	8 "	R and J Knight, Esqns.	White with red border
5. Valentine ..	8 "	B. Wallis, Esq.	With a red heart pierced with a blue arrow
6. Britannia ..	7 "	G. Legg, Esq.	White, with red cross
7. Kitten ..	10 "	T. Harvey, Jun. Esq.	White, with blue cross
8. Sea Nymph ..	10 "	C. Wheeler, Jun. Esq.	White, before blue
9. Calliope ..	3 "	William Tuckwell, Esq.	Blue, with amber border

The start took place, under the direction of Mr. Goodson, the commodore, at 12 h. 29 m. 30 s. All swung round at the same moment, the *Julia* exhibiting most alacrity in setting her sails. The *Kitten* first got a clear lead, followed by the *Romp*, and in Long Reach there was about 200 yards between them, and the like distance between the *Romp* and *Britannia*; then followed the *Valentine*, *Calliope*, *Julia*, *Water Witch*, and *Traveller*. The *Julia* began to mend her position, when she unfortunately carried away her jib-boom, and the delay consequent upon this deprived her of much chance of success. At Purfleet the *Valentine* passed the little *Calliope*, and at Broadness Point the *Romp* went by the *Kitten* to the windward. No change of importance occurred to the Lower Hope, where the boats arrived in the following order:—

Romp ..	..	..	2 hours 50 minutes 45 seconds
Kitten ..	..	..	2 hours 55 " 10 "
Britannia ..	..	..	3 " 4 " 30 "
Julia ..	..	..	3 " 5 " 50 "
Valentine ..	..	..	3 " 11 " 50 "
Water Witch ..	..	..	3 " 15 " 30 "
Traveller ..	..	..	3 " 16 " 40 "

It may be necessary here to remark, owing to the subsequent closeness of the match between the first two boats, that the *Romp* lost about a couple of minutes by preparing to round the steamer, which was at anchor, instead of the flag-boat, which they afterwards espied. All turned into the slack, as it wanted an hour or more to flood; and off Coal House Point, the *Kitten* reached by the *Romp* into the first place. In this position they continued to the finish, where, owing to the first two boats being so close, and an inadvertence on the part of the *Kitten*'s crew, the latter lost the race. At 5 hours 7 minutes 50 seconds the *Kitten* came up to the flag-boom, but to the northward instead of the southward. She was immediately hauled and apprised of the mistake, and made the best use of her helm to retrace her steps and get round the right way, but had scarcely done so when the *Romp* came in on the right side, and less than two minutes' time having elapsed between the correct rounding, the *Romp* was the winner. The time was as follows:—

Kitten ..	..	..	5 hours 9 minutes 50 seconds
Romp (the winner) ..	..	..	5 hours 11 " 15 "
Julia ..	..	..	5 " 23 " 0 "
Britannia ..	..	..	5 " 26 " 30 "
Valentine ..	..	..	5 " 32 " 0 "

Mr. Goodson presented the prizes to the two first captains, with a deserved eulogium upon the nautical skill they had displayed; and Mr. Knight, in accepting the larger prize, declared his success to be owing to the canvass he had that day sailed under, which he subsequently declared enabled him to put his boat much nearer the wind than ever she had gone before.

Mr. Gore, the well-known caterer upon these occasions, left the company nothing to desire as regarded the viands for the day; and the band of the Royal Artillery contributed largely to the gratification of the company on board the steamer.

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACES.—The annual procession of the boats through the Cambridge colleges took place on last Saturday night. The boats went up, as usual, to the Mill Pit and returned to King's, where they congregated, and the racing season ended with loud and prolonged cheering. A few days before, the members of Christ's College, Cambridge, presented to R. N. Phillips, Esq., LL.D., a handsome silver cup, as a testimonial of their esteem and regard, and of the services which he has on different occasions rendered to the boat club. The cup is a large double-handed one, of an elegant form, highly ornamented with fruit and foliage in the richest style of chasing.

ROYAL CORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—Mr. Deane, the honorary secretary of the metropolitan committee, has received a communication through her Excellency the Countess of Eglington's private secretary, the Rev. F. Gould, authorising him to affix her name, with a subscription of £5, to the list of subscribers for a ladies' cup, to be rowed for by gentlemen at the forthcoming regatta of the Royal Cork Yacht Club. The Lady Mayress and several other ladies have forwarded subscriptions. It is understood that a couple of crews from Oxford intend to contest for this prize.

ROYAL HARWICH YACHT CLUB, ESSEX.—This club, which was first founded in September, 1843 (the Mersey Club following suit in 1844, and the Ryde, or Victoria, Club in 1845), will hold its annual regatta in and off Harwich Harbour, on Midsummer-day, the 24th of June instant, when three cups will be sailed for by yachts of any Royal club, and a dozen contests in rowing decided, as well as sailing matches between professional tars of all descriptions. Any yachtsman or naval officer will be admitted free to the Royal Harwich Yacht Club-house during the regatta week, on application to the secretary or a member of committees. We hear that the sailing match for the Sixty Guineas Cup promises an unusually large entry, and that, consequently, several steamers will accompany the competing vessels round the Cork Light, and through the well-known "Rolling-grounds." Two hundred yachtsmen will afterwards dine together at the Three Cups.

FOOT RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP AND £50 A SIDE.—This exciting struggle for the championship took place on Monday, on the well-known pedestrian and cricket grounds adjoining Mr. Garratt's Copenhagen Tavern, between Leveit, the champion, and Jackson, the American Deer. Betting before starting was 6 to 4 and 2 to 1 on Leveit; at the finish of the fifth mile, 2 to 1 on Jackson; seventh mile, 10 to 1 on Jackson. The start took place at nine minutes to six o'clock. Jackson gained upon his opponent every mile, and he completed the ten miles in 51 min. 34 sec., the quickest run ten miles on record, being ahead of Leveit one-third of a mile.

CRICKET.—The great match, "All England against Surrey," commenced on Thursday morning at the Oval, Kennington. All England went in first, and, after showing some beautiful play, finished at half-past six o'clock, with eighty-six runs; Dean, Sampson, Wright, and Anderson scoring the largest number. The other side then commenced, and left off without losing a wicket.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MAIIS FOR JUNE.

The following are the dates on which the foreign and colonial mails will be made up at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, during the present month (including the new postal contracts which will come into operation), and when the return packets will be due at Southampton, Plymouth, Liverpool, &c.:—

For British North America, Bermuda, the United States, California, &c., on the evenings of the 1st and 15th inst. from Liverpool to New York direct; and on the mornings of the 9th and 23d inst. to ditto, via Southampton, by United States mail packets; on the evening of the 14th inst. to New York, 11th inst. to Halifax and Boston, 18th inst., to New York, and on the evening of the 25th inst. to Boston, via Liverpool, by British mail packets. Next packet due on the 9th inst., and then weekly.

For the British and foreign colonies in the West Indies (except Honduras, Nassau, and Havannah), Venezuela, New Granada, Grey Town (San Juan de Nicaragua), Chili, Peru, and California, on the mornings of the 2d and 17th inst.; Mexico and Havannah on the morning of the 2d only, and Honduras, Nassau, &c., on the morning of the 17th inst., via Southampton. Next packets due on the 5th and 20th inst.

For St. Vincent, Cape of Good Hope, West and South Australia, Port Philip, Sydney, New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land, on the evening of the 2d inst., and hereafter on the evening of the 2d of every alternate month, by the Australian Royal Mail Company's screw packets, via Plymouth.

For Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Madeira, via Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the mornings of the 7th, 17th, and 28th inst., via Southampton—due on the 6th, 16th, and 26th inst.

For the Mediterranean, Malta, Greece, Alexandria, India, &c., by the fortnightly returned mails, via Marseilles, on the evenings of the 8th and 24th inst. Next mail due in London on the 20th inst.

For Gibraltar, Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt, India, &c., on the morning of the 21st inst., via Southampton.

For Lisbon, Madeira, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and the Falkland Islands, on the morning of the 9th inst., via Southampton; due on the 16th inst.

For the Cape of Good Hope, Port Natal, Mauritius, Ceylon, India, &c., on the Island of Ascension, &c., on the evening of the 14th inst., via Plymouth. Next packet over due.

From France and Belgium daily (except Sundays); Hamburg, &c., Tuesday and Friday evenings; Holland, &c., Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

Lancashire and Yorkshire, 7½; Leeds, Northern, 16½; London and Blackwall, 8½; Ditto, £10 Shares, 2½; London and South-Western, 9½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 32½; Midland, 67½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 37; Newmarket, 11½; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 6½; North British, 7½; North Devon, 3½; North Staffordshire, 11; Shrewsbury and Birkenhead, Class B, 5½; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 4½; Shrewsbury and Chester, 17½; Ditto, Oswestry, 12½; South-Eastern, 23½; Thames Haven, Dock, and Railway, 2½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 4½; West Cornwall, 10; York, New Castle, and Berwick, 17½; Ditto, Extensions, 13; York and North Midland, 23½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 36½; Hull and Selby, 24½; Royston and Hitchin, 9½; Wear Valley, 30½; Wilts and Somerset (Great Western), 100½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, 2, 3½; Caledonian, 9½; Eastern Counties, 1 pm; Ditto, New Six per Cent, 13½, ex div.; Eastern Union, 15; Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee, and Dundee, 32½; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 15½; Great Western, Four-and-a-half per Cent, 10½; London and Brighton, Six per Cent, 15½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New, 13½; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 147½; Ditto, Preference, Four-and-a-half per Cent, 15½; North British, 5½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, Six per Cent, 13½; York and North Midland, Purchase, 10½.

FOREIGN.—Luxembourg, 3½; Namur and Liege, 6½; Northern of France 23½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 15½ ex div.; Paris and Lyons, 10½; Paris and Strasbourg, 22½; Rouen and Havre, 12; Tours and Nantes, 11½ ex div.

Gold Mining Shares have been in very moderate request. On Thursday, Agua Friares were done at 1½; Anglo-Californian, 2½; Australian Freehold, 8½; British Australian Gold, 2½; Cobre Copper, 33½; Great Polgoon, 3½; Liberty, 1½; Port Phillip, 1½; United Mexican, 2½; and West Mariposa, 2½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Although the arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week have been on a very moderate scale, the demand for all kinds—owing to the favourable accounts at hand in reference to the general appearance of the growing crop, and the large import of flour from France—has ruled inactive, and previous rates have been with difficulty supported. Fine foreign wheats have sold at full quotations, but low and middling kinds have commanded very little attention. The transactions affect have been turned in favour of buyers. There has been rather more doing in oats, at last week's decline. Corns, peats, &c.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 7d to 4½; ditto, white, 20s to 4½; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 33s to 4½; ditto, white, 40s to 4½; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding flour, 26s to 28s; distilling ditto, 26s to 29s; malting ditto, 33s to 35s; Linseed and Norfolk malt, 5½ to 5½; brown ditto, 46s to 52s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 59s; Chevalier, 60s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lancashire field oats, 18s to 21s; potato ditto, 29s to 32s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 21s; ditto, 39s to 42s; chesnut, 28s to 32s; oats, 19s to 21s; barley, 27s to 31s; rye, 30s to 32s; bullock, 12s to 22s; horse, 28s to 35s per sack.

EXHIBITION OF THE
ROYAL ACADEMY.THE GRISSETTE. BY A.
SOLOMON.

MR. SOLOMON has added coquettish treatment to a coquettish subject in this very bright little picture. We all know the passage from the "Sentimental Journey" to which it refers:—

In a few minutes the grisette came in with her box of lace:—"I will buy nothing, however," said I, within myself. The grisette would show me everything; I was hard to please; she would not seem to see it; she opened her little magazine, and laid all her laces one after another before me—unfolded and folded them up again one by one with the most patient sweetness. I might buy, or not; the poor creature seemed anxious to get a penny, and laid herself out to win me; and not so much in a manner which seemed artful, as in one I felt simple and caressing.

We have said the treatment is coquettish; and in this excess of coquettishness the artist does injustice to the little heroine of a small every-day adventure, whom the author wished to represent as a thoroughly artless being. "I was hard to please; she would not seem to see it." Is this verified in the face in the picture, pretty and persuasive though it be? We think not; and, if so, it is not Sterne's grisette. The coquettishness of the artist is shown again in the manner in which, excluding the doctor's real presence from the picture, he shows only his reflection in the glass, where, also, the back of the grisette occupies a prominent position; and yet the hat and cane are realities. The picture, withal, is very charmingly painted, and makes a good Engraving.

SHEEP WASHING, ISLE
OF SKYE. BY R. ANSDELL.

ANSDELL is making wonderful progress in the department of art which he appears to have adopted, that of wild mountain scenery, and cattle which herd therein. He has three pieces in the present exhibition—(158) "Lytham Sand Hills, Lanarkshire"; (284) "Cattle Fair, Isle of Skye, Glen Sligisham"; and (1095) "Sheep-washing," also in Glen Sligisham, of which last we give an Engraving. This work evinces wonderful spirit and great skill in the distribution of colouring and effect. The mountain range in the distance, the gushing stream in front, and the clear crisp cold sky over head, are given with the feeling of one familiar with such scenes; whilst the woolly coats of the sheep are rendered with an accuracy, a roundness yet softness of touch, which may challenge comparison with anything of the same class we are aware of. We need hardly add, for the Engraving tells this, that the general effect is in the highest degree healthy, animated, and pleasing, and in every way satisfactory.



"THE GRISSETTE."—PAINTED BY A. SOLOMON.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

WARMING AND VENTILATING THE NEW HOUSE
OF COMMONS.

The third report of Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney on the ventilation, warming, and lighting of the new House of Commons, after describing at some length the present process of ventilation and warming, and pointing out the defects of the system, concludes with the following summary:—

1. We find, on careful consideration of all the results of our experiments, facts, and observations, that the ventilation of the libraries, corridors, and offices of the House is sufficient and satisfactory, except the committee-rooms. The ventilation is sufficient for them when used for select committees; but it is not sufficient for them when used for public committees, but moderately full.

2. That the cooling influence of the large surface of glass in the windows, in most of the rooms on the river front, will, unless insulated, produce great inconvenience by causing cold portions of air to fall from it in winter. These falling sheets, or currents of air, will occasion a disturbance of the whole atmosphere of the room itself, which may be mistaken for bad ventilation, or for draughts of air coming in from without.

3. That the steam-jet, used to assist in drawing off the vitiated air, is imperfectly fitted up, and in consequence makes a disagreeable hissing noise, which it should not do.

4. That the products of combustion from the lights in Westminster Hall, St. Stephen's Porch, St. Stephen's Hall, and Central Hall, escape into these apartments, which should be prevented.

5. That the arrangements for warming are good and satisfactory, with the exception of those parts where horizontal heating pipes are used, for reasons previously stated.

6. That we see no apparatus for cooling the air in summer. The water from the deep wells about London averages 52 deg. in summer: the simple apparatus, described in my evidence to the committee on ventilation, will sufficiently reduce the temperature of any quantity of air by means of the water from these wells in hot weather, without much trouble or expense.

In conclusion, I beg to add that these evils may be removed without much expense; but as, under the order of the House, I do not think I should suggest any alterations, I have not done so, but have confined myself to reporting the facts and conditions as I find them. I am prepared to point out to the proper authorities such alterations as I believe would remove most of the evils which I have enumerated, or to state them fully in another part, should the House desire it.

GOLDSWORTHY GURNEY.

May 19, 1852.

SALE OF THE LATE MR. PRAUT'S SKETCHES.—This collection may be said to have comprised the working tools of this eminent artist; consisting of sketches made during his various tours on the Continent, ranging over more than thirty years of his artistic life. The drawings were principally in pencil, and were much distinguished by extreme accuracy and general truthfulness, having been finished with great care on the spot. The collection was sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, of Wellington-street, and produced in the total the large sum of £1788 11s. 6d.



"SHEEP-WASHING, ISLE OF SKYE, GLEN SLIGISHAM."—PAINTED BY R. ANSDELL.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.